The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,324.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town ?.....Rs. 52 0	
——— including postage..... „ 72 0	
For half-year in advance, delivered in Town ..... „ 28 0	
——— including postage..... „ 38 0	
For three months' advance, delivered in Town ... „ 16 0	
——— including postage..... „ 21 0	
For one month, delivered in Town ..... „ 6 0	
——— including postage ..... „ 7 12	
Single Copy for Cash ..... „ 0 4	
Back Numbers ..... „ 0 8	

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under

First insertion.....Rs 5 0	
Second Ditto ..... „ 2 8	
Third Ditto ..... „ 2 8	
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... „ 0 2½ As.	

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.	
Second Ditto ..... 4½ „ „	
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „	

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship Oriental, 1,481 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander C. Day, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 14th September, at noon.

	Sept.		September.
Leave Bombay.....	14	Leave Negapatam	24
„ Karwar	15	„ Madras	27
„ Mangalore	16	„ Coconada	29
„ Cannanore	17	„ Vizagapatam	30
„ Calicut	17	„ Bimlipatam	30
			Oct.
„ Beypore	17	„ Gopalpore	1
Arrives Cochin	18	Arrives Calcutta	3
„ Tuticorin	19		
„ Colombo	20		
„ Galle	21		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Cochin, and proceed thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

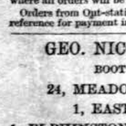
The steam-ship Abyssinia, 1,129 tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Templeton, will be despatched on Saturday, the 4th September at 4 P. M.

Up.	Sept.	Down.	Sept.
Leave Bombay	4	Leave Bussorah	24
„ Kurrachee.....	8	„ Fao	24
„ Gwadur	9	„ Bushire	26
„ Muscat	12	„ Linga	28
„ Bunder Abbas.....	14	„ Bunder Abbas.....	30
„ Linga.....	15		Oct.
„ Bahrein	16	„ Muscat	2
„ Bushire	18	„ Gwadur	4
„ Fao	19	„ Kurrachee.....	6
Arrive Bussorah	20	Arrive Bombay	9

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Governments, in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 P. M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Sunday.
„ Rutnagherry	Sunday.	„ Beypore	Monday.
„ Malwan	„	„ Calicut	„
„ Vingorla	„	„ Tellicherry	Tuesday.
„ Goa	Monday.	„ Cannanore	„
„ Carwar	„	„ Mangalore..	Wednesday
„ Compta	„	„ Coompta ...	Thursday.
„ Mangalor.	Tuesday.	„ Carwar	„
„ Cannanore..	Wednesday	„ Goa	„
„ Tellicherry	„	„ Vingorla....	Friday.
„ Calicut	„	„ Malwan.....	„
„ Beypore	„	„ Rutnagherry	Saturday.
Arrive Cochin.....	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay.....	Sunday.

The Steamer LORD CLYDE, Captain Hewett, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 4th September. For freight and passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 30th August, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship JORAWUR, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain without further notice at the risk and expense of the concerned, as provided in the Bills of Lading.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship Jorawur.

Bombay, 26th August, 1869.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEO. NICOLL and COMPANY,
BOOT and SHOE MAKERS.
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
1, ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

MRS. LAKES
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE.
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY,

Every description of MILLINERY on hand.
Kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.

A large assortment of Children's DRESSES, PELISSES, CLOAKS, HATS, HOODS, SOCKS, &c., always in Stock.

WEDDINGS and MOURNING ORDERS carefully attended to.
LADIES OWN MATERIALS made up.

"ORDERS FROM OUTSTATIONS must be accompanied by a REMITTANCE, OR REFERENCE FOR PAYMENT IN BOMBAY."

THOMPSON and COMPANY.
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
From the late firm of
ROGERS & Co.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thompson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMPSON & Co.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, Motewallah, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES, bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Scaldah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The Genuine Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from every respectable Dealer in India.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay every four weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Fere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The s. s. MAGDALA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Thomson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 8th September.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Barque ISABELLA HERCUS, arrived from MOULMEIN, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS at once to take DELIVERY, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further notice, at the risk and expense of the concerned, as provided in the Bills of Lading.

L. T. FILLAN,
Master and Agent of the Barque Isabella Hercus.

Bombay, 2nd September 1869.

APOLLO PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—At the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders in the above Company held yesterday, the following RESOLUTIONS were unanimously adopted :—

1. "That the Directors' Report and Accounts now submitted be approved and adopted."
2. "That Sorabjee Nowrojee Wadia, Esq., who retires from the Board by rotation, be re-elected a Director."
3. "That Mr. E. Morries and Mr. Cooverjee Rustomjee Mody be appointed Auditors for the ensuing year, and that their remuneration be Rs. 150 each."
4. "That a dividend of Rs. 40 per divided share be declared, payable on and after the 2nd instant."

By order of the Directors,
REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 1st September 1869.

NOTICE.—The ANNUAL SALES of APKAREE and FERRY FARMS, of Farm of Tolls on Alibaug and Recwas Road, and of right of removing sand from the foreshore of the Colaba Collectorate, will be held before the Collector of Colaba at Alibaug on the 23rd September next, and following days.

T. BOSANQUET, Collector.
Colaba Collector's Office, Alibaug, 28th August, 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. RUTTONJEE ARDASEER WADIA, alias RUTTONJEE RUSTOMJEE WADIA, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, has contracted to MORTGAGE the undermentioned properties.

All persons having any claim whatever on the said properties, or any of them, by way of inheritance, mortgage, or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to Messrs. Acland, Prentis, and Bishop, Solicitors, at their office in Apollo Street, Bombay, within eight days from the date hereof, otherwise such claim (if any) will be considered as having been waived, and the mortgage will be completed.—Dated 2nd September, 1869.

Firstly,—All that piece or parcel of land, situate at Mahim, in the Town of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 5,430 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Bombay under No. 542, and bounded on the east by a public road, on the west by the oart of Joseph De Cruz, on the north by the property of Sadanand Gunpujee, and on the south by the property of Sucaram Wittoba.

Secondly,—All that piece of Inam land or ground, situate at Parell, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 34,500 square yards, more or less, bounded on the east partly by the property of Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia and partly by the property of Bomanjee Jejeebhoy, on the west by the Parell Road, on the north by the property of Jehangeer Nusserwanjee Wadia, and on the south by the road leading to Lower Castle.

Thirdly.—All that piece or parcel of Inam land or ground, situate at Chinchpoogly, without the Fort of Bombay, on which stands a Bungalow Nos. 6 A and 7, known as "Barr's Bungalow," containing by admeasurement 40,000 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Cursetjee Rustomjee Wadia, on the west by the property of Dadabhoy Pestonjee Wadia, on the north partly by the property of Ragoba Crustnajee and partly by the property of the said Ruttonjee Rustomjee Wadia, and on the south by the property of Bomanjee Hormusjee Wadia.

Fourthly.—All that piece or parcel of Inam l[illegible] ground situate at Chinchpoogly, in the Town of Bombay, [illegible] stands the Bungalow No. 6, commonly called "Ho[illegible]alow," containing by admeasurement 7,700 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east partly by the property of a Memon and partly by the property ardly hereinbefore described of the said Ruttonjee Rustomjee Wadia, on the west by the property of the said Ruttonjee Rustomjee Wadia, on the north by the property of Ragoba Crustnajee, and on the south by the property of the said Ruttonjee Rustomjee Wadia.

Fifthly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Byramjee Homjee Lane or Street, on which stands the messuage No. 10, and bounded on the east by the said Byramjee Homjee Lane, on the west by the property of Mottebai, widow of Jehangeer Nusserwanjee Wadia, on the north by the property of Sudasew Wishwanath, and on the south by the property of the late Cursetjee Rustomjee Wadia, and which said piece of land contains by admeasurement 99 square yards or thereabouts, and is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 363.

NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the Fourth Sessions of 1869 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on FRIDAY, the 10th day of September, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors, and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheaters, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated the 18th day of August, 1869, and in the thirty-second year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

BHAU DAJI, Sheriff.

DOLLOND'S.

DOLLOND'S TELESCOPES.

DOLLOND, 59, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Established upwards of 100 years. Optician to the Queen, the Admiralty, India Office, Trinity House, and Royal National Life Boat Institution. Manufacturer of Achromatic Telescopes (invented by his ancestor in 1758), Binoculars, Microscopes, Spectacles, and Mathematical Instruments of best quality. Catalogues on application. The public are cautioned against purious articles bearing a forgery or imitation of the name.

THE ROYAL VISIT.—SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT TO INDIAN SPORTSMEN.

MR. J. D. DOUGALL,
GUN AND RIFLE MANUFACTURER,
St. James's Street, London,

Desires to bring into special notice the fact of his having had the sole charge of the equipment of H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh, for his present voyage and visit to India.

The unrivalled skill of the Advertiser in adapting Rifles and Shells of his own invention to Indian requirements, &c., &c., having obtained for him the patronage of their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh, he now announces that all Indian orders are executed with the same care and fidelity as for the Royal Family.

Drawings, Prices, &c., &c., post free on application.

NOTICES.

MR. A. MENIST,
(OPTICIAN),
Will be in Poona on and after the 7th September, and will return to Bombay in October.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—BANDORA FEAST.—On SUNDAY, the 12th instant, SPECIAL and ORDINARY TRAINS will leave the Marine Lines Station at 6-30, 8-30, 12-0 A.M.; 2-0, 4-0, 5-45, and 8-0 P.M., for BANDORA and intermediate Stations; and Bandora at 5-0, 7-30, 8-0, 10-0, A.M.; 1-0, 3-0, 7-0, and 9-0 P.M. for Marine Lines and intermediate Stations.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Fort, 1st September, 1869.

WARRAN'S COOKING APPARATUS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that THIRTY-FIVE SETS of Warran's Cooking Apparatus will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Commissariat Stores, Town Barracks, at 2 P.M., on the 3rd instant.

Terms—Cash; and the lots to be removed at once.

L. DAVIES, Major,
for Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 1st September, 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an ADJOURNED MEETING of the Shareholders of the COLABA PRESS COMPANY (Limited) will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on SATURDAY, the 4th of September next, at 3 o'clock P.M., to consider the business left undisposed of at the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of 27th instant.

By order of the Directors,
For the London, Asiatic, and American Company (Limited),
CHARLES E. BENN, Joint Manager,

Bombay, 27th August, 1869. Secretaries.

COLABA PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rs. 200 per Share, for the year ending 30th June, 1869, will be payable to the Registered Shareholders in this Company, on production of Share Certificates, at the office of the undersigned, on and after MONDAY, the 6th proximo, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

By order of the Directors,
For the London, Asiatic, and American Company (Limited),
CHARLES E. BENN, Joint Manager,
Secretaries.

Bombay, 31st August, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY having SUSPENDED PAYMENT in accordance with a Telegram received from Head Office, London, PREMIA payable at this Branch will still CONTINUE to be RECEIVED by the undersigned, on behalf of the Provisional Liquidator authorized by the Court of Chancery to receive the same, but such Premia will be returned on 1st January 1870 should re-construction or arrangements with another Company be not carried out.

By order of Directors,
D. Mcll. SLATER, Secretary,
Bombay, 19th August, 1869. For Provisional Liquidator.

IN CHANCERY.—ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FOURTH DIVIDEND, at the rate of One Shilling in the Pound sterling, WILL BE PAYABLE on and after TUESDAY, 24th August, to Creditors whose Claims have been admitted by the Court.

For the Official Liquidator,
WILL. STEEL.

Elphinstone Circle, 23rd August, 1869.

NOTICE.—BANK OF INDIA (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FOURTH DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rs. 3½ (Rupees Three and three quarters) per Share on the Old, and Rs. 2½ (Rupees Two and one quarter) per Share on the New Issue, will be paid to the Shareholders, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, between the hours of 11 A.M., and 4 P.M., and on every following Wednesday during the same hours.

J. A. J. SHAW,
BERAMJI NAOROSJI, } Liquidators.

No. 12, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 21st July, 1869.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give Notice, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay will be HELD in the Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of September 1869, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, when the following Business will be submitted for consideration :—

1. Government Resolution No. 1668, dated 7th July 1869, stating that Government will await the result of the enquiries referred to in the letter from the Clerk of the Peace, No. 98, dated 24th June 1869.

2. Letter from the Director of Public Instruction, soliciting a permanent yearly assignment of Rs. 10,000, to be raised to Rs. 50,000 by degrees, for Native primary Education in the City of Boubay.

3. Report of the Committee appointed to consider and report how the present system of checking and auditing the Municipal Expenditure may be improved.

4. Letter from R. Aitken, Esq., dated 23rd August 1869, containing his explanation on a portion of the proceedings of the last meeting of the Bench.

5. Petition from certain inhabitants of Beebee Jan Street on the subject of the introduction of lights into their Street.

6. Proceedings of the Finance Committee, including therein Report on the Revised Estimates of Income and Expenditure for the year 1869.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 28th August, 1869.

TO C. E. STANGER LEATHES, Esquire, CLERK to H. M.'s JUSTICES.

Sir,—I have the honour to notify, that it is my intention at the next Meeting of the Justices to move the following Resolution :—

"That the Municipal Act of 1865 having devolved on Justices of the Peace, resident in Bombay, various duties and responsibilities, the fulfilment of some of which by those Justices who hold Government appointments may be thought incompatible with their obligations towards Government, it is deserving the consideration of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council whether Government Officials should continue to be in the Commission of the Peace, or, if the due discharge of their official duties should require, that they should, with the powers of Justices of the Peace, whether a ruling might not with advantage be promulgated distinctly relieving Government Officials, when in Bombay, of all duties and responsibilities as resident Justices, in connection with the Municipality of the City."

Yours obediently, E. PRATT.

Bombay, 2nd September, 1869.

TWENTY-SEVENTH EDITION.

ROGET'S THESAURUS of English Words and Phrases, classified and arranged so as to facilitate the expression of Ideas and assist in Literary Composition.

Rs. 6-12, free by post Rs. 7-8.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

THE POONA HOTEL.
(Close to the Poona Boating Club.)
BY JEWANJEE & Co., PROPRIETORS OF BYCULLA HOTEL.

JEWANJEE & Co. have the pleasure to intimate to the Gentry of Bombay and Poona that the above Hotel has now been OPENED, and is already being largely patronised.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated near the Bund, the Compound running down to the River's side. The Hotel is close to the Poona Boating Club's premises, and the crews practise in front of the Hotel. It is a spacious, commodious, new building, and has been fitted up in a style, regardless of expense, so that the comforts of Visitors may be ensured.

Poona, 1st July, 1869. JEWANJEE & Co.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the Junction of the Bellasis and Clare Roads, Byculla.

JEWANJEE AND Co., in thanking their numerous Patrons for their support, and soliciting a continuance of their favours, beg to state that they have REDUCED their CHARGES to FIVE RUPEES per DAY, till 30th September, 1869, for Travellers, Visitors, and Permanent Lodgers.

Under the present Management this Hotel is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. It was built at great cost expressly for an Hotel, and fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner regardless of expense, so as to ensure the comfort of Visitors and Residents. It is well adapted both for Families and Gentlemen, and at the Reduced Rates will be found a pleasant and economical residence. Rooms even for Gentlemen residing permanently in Bombay. It is pleasantly and conveniently situated, being within five minutes' drive of the principal Station of the G. I. P. Railway and B. B. & C. I. Railway, and at a short distance from the landing places of the Harbour.

The Dining Hall is the largest in Bombay, and the Sitting and Sleeping Rooms are replete with every convenience. The strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the Establishment.

The Table is abundantly supplied with the very best Viands, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietors.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are selected from the most celebrated Houses in London and the Continental Markets.

There are also several First Class Billiard Tables, and the Proprietors would commend their establisment to the notice both of Travellers and Residents.

Byculla Hotel, and July, 1869.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
No. 11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

	Rs.	A.
Hymns, Ancient and Modern, with Tunes and Appendix ...	2	0
Ditto —Ditto—with Appendix only	0	10
Camp Life, Travel, and Exploration	2	0
The Gentleman's Magazine for August	0	12
Hanover Square (a Magazine of New Music) for August ..	0	12
Bull's Hints to Mothers	3	4
The Laws of Contrast of Colours (illustrated)	3	12
A Guide to Oil Painting	0	12
A Manual of illumination on Paper and Vellum	0	12
Bacon's Theory of Colouring	2	0
The Tradesman's Book-keeper, and art of book-keeping ..	0	12
The Art of Landscape Painting in Oil Colours	0	12
Hints for Sketching in Water Colour from Nature	0	12
A System of Water Colour Painting	0	12
A Guide to Ditto with illustrations	0	12
The Art of Painting and Drawing in Coloured Crayons	0	12
Guide to Miniature Painting and Colouring Photographs ...	0	12
The Art of Miniature Painting	0	12
The Art of Flower Painting	0	12
The Art of Figure Drawing	0	12
The Principles of Colouring in Painting	0	12
Guide to Annual Drawing for the use of Landscape Painters	0	12
Forbes's Persian Grammar	9	4
„ Arabic Grammar	13	8
„ Tota Kahani	6	0
„ Translation of the Bagh o'Bahar	5	4
„ Baital Pachesi	6	0
„ Bagh o'Bahar (Persian character)	9	8
„ Hindustani Dictionary (Romanized)	22	8
Ikhwama's Safa, translated by Professor Dawson	5	4
From Sugar, or the Ocean of Love	12	8
The Prakrita—Prahasa, or the Prakrit Grammar of Vararuchi by Cowell	10	8
Vocabulary of the Tigre Language	6	0
Hand-book for the Study of Sanskrit	5	12
Benfey's Sanskrit Grammar	8	0
The Golden Book of Health	0	4
Chappell's Harmonium Journal	1	0
The Ingoldsby Legends	2	0
Wholesome Fare; or the Doctor and the Cook	5	12
Beeton's Dictionary of Geography	5	12
The New Cookery Book by Annie Bowman	4	8
Drawing Room Plays and Evening Amusements	2	12
The Bentley Ballads	4	8
Dry Leaves from Young Egypt	3	12
The Happy Home	5	0
How I won my Spurs; or A Boy's Adventures in the Baron's Wars	4	12
The Boys' Own Volume	5	0
Curiosities of Savage Life (with coloured plates)	5	12
The Fife and Drum; or Would be a Soldier	5	12
Old Sir Douglas, by the Hon'ble Mrs. Norton	4	8
The Slang Dictionary	4	12

Bombay, 30th August, 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
AND
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DEAN LANE—BOMBAY.
Established in Bombay in the Year 1842,
and in London and Bordeaux 1815.

LONDON HOUSES	Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults,	Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches.
BORDEAUX HOUSE	Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars.	

REPRESENTATIVES IN

China,	Colombo,	New Zealand,
Calcutta,	Kurrachee,	Manilla,
Madras,	New York,	New Orleans.

WE respectfully solicit a continuance of the commands of MESSRS. GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the extensive nature of our business, we can offer better terms and better value than any other House in Bombay.

Being IMPORTERS on the LONDON and BORDEAUX Markets, we are, of necessity, in the most favourable position to supply the public with genuine Wines and Spirits on favourable terms, and from our experience, derived from over fifty years' trading in them, we confidently assert our ability to please all tastes, and we solicit comparison with competitors' Brands at our quotations.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this market, and beg to intimate—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them, Liqueurs excepted: these in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, where full examination of all Still Wines prior to delivery is allowed, but we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage.

4th. That our advertised quotations for all Sparkling Wines do not provide for the rejection of ullaged or broken bottles likely to be found in Cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound Bottles at time of shipment, but cannot guarantee loss arising from atmospheric or climatic influences; we take this risk by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

Our Sparkling Wines are not to be equalled at our quotations; we invite comparison.

CLARETS.
(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

	Qts.	Pts. per doz.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton. Gold Capsule, Labelled or Branded	Rs. 30	Rs. 16
Chateau Rauzan, Black capsule, „	„ 25	„ 14
Chateau Leoville, Blue capsule, „	„ 22	„ 12
Chateau Palmer, Blue capsule, „	„ 22	„
Chateau Larose, Yellow capsule, „	„ 18	„ 10
St. Julien, Green capsule, „	„ 17	„ 10
Medoc, Red capsule „	„ 15	„ 9
Medoc, White capsule, „	„ 13	„
Sauterne, Red capsule, „	„ 22	„

BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.
(Very Choice—Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 32	Rs. 17
Nuits, ditto	„ 26	„
Macon, ditto	„ 21	„
Charlis, ditto	„ 22	„

CHAMPAGNES.
The finest DRY CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.
(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Magnums, Finest Dry	Labelled	Rs. 74	
Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold Foil,	„	„ 36	Rs. 19
Fine Sparkling, Silver Foil	„	„ 32	„ 17
Good Sparkling, for Ball purposes { Silver Foil	„	„ 27	„ 14

GERMAN WINES.
(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Nonpareil Sparkling Hock and Moselle, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36	to 19
Sparkling Hock and Muscatel Moselle, Silver foil	„ 32	„ 17
Moselle, Still, Marcobrunner	„ 34	...
„ Braunsberger	„ 25	...
Hock, „ Johannisberger	„ 42	...
„ „ Forster, Dahmer	„ 34	...
„ „ Rudesheimer	„ 26	...
„ „ Hocheimer	„ 23	...

SHERRIES.
Specially selected for tropical consumption.
(Our own Brand.)

Amontillado, very choice and superior.....	Rs. 32 0
Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft, pale.....	„ 28 0
Sherry, Green seal, full bodied, light gold colour, nutty and dry	„ 22 0
do. Blue seal, very pale and dry and delicate	„ 22 0
do. Brown seal, pale dry and delicate	„ 22 0
do. Yellow seal, pale and dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	„ 18 8
do. White seal, ordinary Dinner Wine.....	„ 15 8
Marsala, Virgin Pale	„ 15 8
Madeira, East India (one voyage)very choice	„ 33 0

PORTS.
(Our own Brand.) Qts. Pts.

A 1 Gold seal, an Invalid's Wine, full and fruity. Trade mark	Rs. 30 0
Black seal, a Dessert Wine—mature	„ 24 8 14 0
Red seal—a good quality Wine	„ 18 0

SPIRITS.

The undermentioned Spirits of our own Shipping and Brand are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules and Labels. These Labels were in shape (Heart shape) originated by us in 1842, and have since been continuously affixed to all Bottles containing our well-known Cognacs. Some of our competitors have recently introduced totally distinct quality Cognacs with same shaped Labels and distinguishing Seals. Healthy competition we invite, but fraudulent imitations we think it right to expose :—

Cognac, superior, very Old Pale Black capsule	Rs. 32	
Cognac, superior, Old Pale Yellow capsule.....	„ 28	
Cognac, Pale, White capsule	„ 25	
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality Do.	„ 22	
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality Do.	„ 21	
Whisky, 1st quality, Irish Do.	„ 23	
„ „ Scotch... Do.	„ 21	
Geneva, in flasks (1

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET firm. Some inquiry for Land shares.

CALCUTTA.—20TH AUGUST, 1869.

Government Securities.—The market was quiet, and only some trifling business reported at the following rates:—4 per cents. at Rs. 94-5 and 94-6, or 5-11 and 5-10 discount, and 5½ per cents. at Rs. 113-4.

In shares, the following sales and purchases were reported:—

National Bank shares, 15 at Rs. 139 each.

Punjab Bank shares, a very small number, at Rs. 82½, exclusive of the dividend.

Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares, at Rs. 290 and 295, for cash.

The half-yearly meeting of shareholders in the Burdwan Stone Co., stands adjourned for a week, for want of a quorum, although a dividend is to be declared.—*Englishman.*

RAILWAY RETURNS.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 28th August, 1869.

Open 308 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	25,644	3	0
Merchandize	26,492	13	8
Back Bay Earth Trains	360	0	0
Electric Telegraph	450	2	6
Total Rs.	52,957	3	2

Corresponding week in August, 1868.

Open 306 Miles.

Coaching	21,634	3	6
Merchandize	9,772	7	11
Back Bay Earth Trains	38	4	0
Electric Telegraph	384	5	0
Total Rs.	31,829	4	5
Increase	21,127	14	9

MILITARY.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

By Major-General the Honourable A. H. Gordon, C. B., Commanding P. D. A.

Poona, 30th August 1869.

With reference to para. 2 of Division order No. 364, dated 23rd August 1869, Surgeon Auchinleck, 1-8th King's, is appointed President of the Medical Board, vice Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals R. F., L. C. Stewart, reported sick, and will travel by railway at the public expense.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, 1st September 1869.

Major F. T. Cornewall, Staff Corps, is transferred at his own request from general duty Mailitgaum to general duty Poona.

His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to grant leave of absence as follows:—

Lieutenant W. J. Joyce, from 15th June 1869 to 15th December 1869, on private affairs.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Sept. 2.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

...nant C. S. Sturt, Cadre Her Majesty's 6th Regi... L., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is allowed ... to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, ...ule 15th of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

...harles Denton, having returned from leave to ...n the 24th August 1869, is, pending the orders of ...rnment of India, attached to the Military Pay ...mbay, as an Assistant to the Presidency Pay-

...ant Valentine Birch, and Lieutenant Samuel ...dies, of the Bombay Staff Corps, having comple... years' service, to be Captains from the 20th ...869, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

...Frank Charteris Davidson, of the Staff Corps, having completed twenty years' service, to be Major from the 20th August 1869, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

In obedience to Her Majesty's commands, received through the Principal Secretary of State for India, the name of Lieutenant G. E. J. D. Glasgow, General List, is removed from the List of the Bombay Army from the 20th August 1869.

The services of Captain F. P. Forteath, Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of Government for employment under the Judicial Department.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Captain J. H. Lloyd, Superintendent of the Rajkote and Limree Estates in Kattywar, has been allowed one month's preparatory leave of absence before proceeding on sick leave to Europe.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. Allen, Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector of Poona, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class in the Poona District.

Azum Cuntroobhoojdass Chooneelal, Probationary Mamlutdar of Fanund, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class in the Ahmedabad District.

Mr. J. F. Fernandez, Hoozoor Deputy Collector, Ahmedabad, is invested with powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class in the Ahmedabad District, and with powers to commit to a Session Court.

Mr. C. W. Richardson, Hoozoor Deputy Collector, Kulladghee, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class in the Kulladghee District, and with powers to commit to a Session Court.

Rao Bahadoor Luxooman Jugunnath, Acting Hoozoor Deputy Collector, Sholapoor, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class in the Sholapoor District, and with powers to commit to a Session Court.

Mr. Aderjee Jeewunjee, Acting Hoozoor Deputy Collector, Colaba, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class in the Colaba District, and with powers to commit to a Session Court.

Mr. E. Pearson, Acting District Deputy Collector, Tanna, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class in the Tanna District, and with powers to commit to a Session Court.

Mr. Shunker Pandoorung, Acting District Deputy Collector, Kulladghee, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class in the Kulladghee District, and with powers to commit to a Session Court.

Rao Bahadoor Mukundraj Muniraj joined his appointment as Acting First Class Subordinate Judge at Kaira on the second instant, and made the necessary declaration of office as required by (Bombay) Act VI. of 1866 on the same day.

Azum Nursingaya Sungappa, Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class in the Nassick District, and exercising powers to commit to a Session Court, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class in that District.

Azem Antajee Krishna Baput, Mamlutdar of Indapoor, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class in the Poona District.

Captain F. P. Forteath to be Cantonment Magistrate at Aden.

Mr. W. F. Sinclair, appointed a Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector of Poona, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class in the Poona District.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. F. Sinclair has been appointed a Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector of Poona.

Mr. J. L. Johnston has been appointed a Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector of Broach, from 10th ultimo.

Mr. Shumboo Parsad Luxmeelal, Officiating Assistant Settlement Officer, Tanna and Rutnagherry Survey, is appointed Assistant Collector for Settlement duties, under the provisions of Section VI. of Bombay Act I of 1865, in the districts of Poona, Tanna, and Rutnagherry.

Rao Bahadoor Bhiccajee Ramchundra to be Supernumerary Dufterdar to the Collector of Khandeish.

Rao Bahadoor Suddeshiv Moreshwur to be Supernumerary Dufterdar to the Collector of Kaira.

Rao Bahadoor Sukharam Shamjee Punt to be Supernumerary Dufterdar to the Collector of Canara.

Mr. G. H. Johns to be Second Assistant Collector of Poona, continuing to act as First Assistant Collector of Ahmedabad.

Mr. J. Nugent to be Second Assistant Collector of Tanna.

Mr. C. G. Blathwayt to act as Second Assistant Collector of Poona.

The following appointments are made:—

Mr. D. B. Crawford to be third Class Deputy Collector in Sind, vice Mr. H. Byland, deceased.

Mr. H. D. B. Forbes to be Supernumerary Deputy Collector in Sind, vice Mr. D. B. Crawford.

Mr. H. E. Watson to be Acting Second Class Deputy Collector in Sind during such time as Captain C. F. Boulton may be acting First Class Collector in Sind.

Mr. R. M. Lambert to act as Third Class Deputy Collector in Sind, vice Mr. H. E. Watson.

Mr. H. V. J. Fitz Gerald to act as Supernumerary Deputy Collector in Sind, vice Mr R. M. Lambert.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. S. Hammick, C. S., has been appointed Acting Assistant Educational Inspector, Central Division.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONER, S. D.

Messrs. G. Vidal and J. Nugent respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Poona, on the 24th August 1869, in the forenoon.

Azum Antajee Krishna, Probationary 4th Class Mamlutdar of Talooka Indapoor, in the Poona Collectorate, is confirmed in his appointment.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(*Gazette of India*, Aug. 28.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor General is pleased to nominate Colonel R. Strachey, R.E, Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, to be an additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Colonel Henry Edward Lander Thuillier, R.A., F.R.S.A., has been nominated by the Governor General in Council, to be a Trustee of the Indian Museum to fill the permanent vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. H. L. Dampier.

C. B. Clarke, Esq., M.A., has been nominated by the Governor General in Council, to be a Trustee of the Indian Museum, in succession to Colonel H. E. L. Thuillier, R.A., F.R.S.A., to fill the vacancy temporarily caused by the appointment of Mr. E. C. Bayley, as Vice-Chancellor of Calcutta University.

Mr. F. Maynard, M.R.C.S., Health Officer for the Port Rangoon, has been granted nine months' leave to Europe private affairs, with effect from the afternoon of the ...ult.

Doctor L. Booth is appointed to officiate as Health Officer for the Port of Rangoon during the absence of Mr. ...nard, or until further orders.

Mr. Charles Robert Lindsay, of the Bengal Civil Service, ...ppointed a Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab.

Mr. John Hugh Burns, Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, to be a Justice of the Peace for British India.

Captain B. Rogers, of the Bengal Staff Corps, to officiate as Superintendent of the School of Industry and Thuggee Jail at Jubbulpore, vice Lieutenant-Colonel R. Rankin, absent on furlough.

Mr. G. Collins, Inspector of Police, 1st Class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police with effect from the forenoon of the 18th of June last, vice Mr. H. Cotgrave, or until further orders.

Lieutenant J. R. Wilmer, Royal Artillery, a candidate for the Staff Corps, is appointed a Probationary Assistant in the Topographical Branch of the Survey Department.

Privilege leave from the 4th September to the 14th October next, both days inclusive, has been granted to Lieutenant W. J. Heaviside, R.E., Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India.

Mr. A. Stewart has been appointed by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta to officiate as Secretary to His Lordship and as Registrar of the Archdeaconry of Calcutta, vice Mr. W. A. Abbott, deceased.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The provisions of Act No. III. of 1869 (Madras) are declared to be applicable to the Province of Mysore.

Privilege leave for three months is granted to Colonel L. Barrow, C.B., Financial Commissioner of Oudh.

Mr. C. Currie, C.S., Commissioner of the Lucknow Division, to officiate as Financial Commissioner of Oudh, during Colonel L. Barrow's absence on privilege leave.

Major I. F. MacAndrew, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, to officiate as Commissioner of the Lucknow Division, vice Mr. C. Currie.

Mr. H. B. Harington, M.A., Officiating Settlement Officer, Lucknow, to officiate as Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, vice Major I. F. MacAndrew.

Mr. H. H. Butts, Assistant Settlement Officer, Seetapore to officiate as Settlement Officer, Lucknow, vice Mr. H. B. Harington.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the following promotions in the Telegraph Department, to fill existing vacancies:—

To be Superintendents of the 2nd Grade.

Captain J. Eckford, R.E., Officiating Superintendent, Store Branch.

Mr. B. F. Finch, Superintendent of the 3rd Grade.

Mr. W. R. Brooke, Superintendent of the 3rd Grade.

To be Superintendent of the 3rd Grade.

Mr. T. Blissett, Officiating Superintendent of the 3rd Grade.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. S. Jennings, Officiating Assistant Accountant General, North-Western Provinces, has been allowed sick leave for one month from the 9th August.

Mr. R. W. S. Login availed himself, on the 11th June 1869, of the privilege leave granted to him in the notification of this department, No. 1882 of the 8th ultimo, and having obtained an extension of privilege leave for fifteen days, returned to duty on the 26th idem.

Mr. Login made over charge of the office of Controller of the Money Order Office, Bombay, to Mr. E. Rule on the afternoon of the 13th instant.

In a Notification of this department, No. 37, dated the 11th March 1862, the Mint Masters of Madras and Bombay were appointed Commissioners of Paper Currency in those Presidencies; but under recent orders of the Secretary of State, the Madras Mint is about to be abolished, and this appointment of Mint Master in that Presidency will soon cease to exist. The Governor General in Council is therefore pleased to decide that until further orders, the Assay Master for Officiating Assay Master of Madras, for the time being, shall be Commissioner or Officiating Commissioner of Paper Currency in that Presidency, as the case may be.

In accordance with the foregoing decision, Surgeon P. F. Bellew, Assay Master of Madras, is appointed Commissioner of Paper Currency in that Presidency.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon-Major John Price Kelly, of the Medical Department, is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £292 per annum, from the 19th September 1869.

The services of Lieutenant R. Warburton, of the Royal Artillery, 1st Wing Subaltern, 15th (The Loodianah) Regiment of Native Infantry, a probationer for the Staff Corps, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

Ensign Charles Boswell Norman, of the 90th Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern 5th Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the 17th July 1868, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

Ensign Norman, will rank as Lieutenant in that Corps, with effect from the 17th July 1868, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

The following promotions and alteration of rank are made subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant William Fane Tucker, General List, Infantry, to be Captain from 13th August 1869, in the room of Captain J. Roberts (Staff Corps), Cadre of the late 40th Native Infantry, promoted.

Lieutenant William Hopkinson, General List, Infantry, to be Captain from the 17th August 1869, in room of Captain F. Van Hagen Sperling, Staff Corps, Cadre of the late 5th European Regiment, deceased.

Captain Arthur John Tregonwell Welchman, General List, Infantry, to rank from 16th July 1869, in the room of Captain F. A. C. Knyvett (Staff Corps), Cadre of the late 24th Native Infantry, deceased.

Major Hugh Grant, of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 26 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, from the 24th August 1869, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Captain (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) John James Hood Gordon, and Captain, (Brevet Major) Thomas Edward Gordon, of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major, from the 21st August 1869, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Lieutenant Dudley Thomas Heatly Sampson, and Lieutenant Richard Percival Davis, of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 12 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Captain, from the 29th and 22nd August 1869, respectively, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

The undermentioned Officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant Robert Warburton, of the Royal Artillery, 1st Wing Subaltern, 15th (The Loodianah) Regiment of Native Infantry,—30th August 1867.

Lieutenant Frederick Auguste S. D'Acosta, of the 88th Foot, Quarter Master, 28th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—9th July 1868.

Ensign Albert de Claney Rennick, of the 3rd Foot, Quarter Master, 35th (The Mynpoorie) Regiment of Native Infantry,—18th July 1868.

Ensign Rennick, of the 3rd Foot, Quarter Master, 35th (The Mynpoorie) Regiment of Native Infantry, will rank as Lieutenant in that Corps, with effect from the 18th July 1868, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 20th August 1869.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned Officer:—

40th Foot.—Lieutenant DeLacy R. F. Wooldridge to be Captain from the 21st November 1868.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

6th Native Infantry.—Ensign W. J. A. Birch, 58th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, vice Thomas, who is officiating as Adjutant. Dated 5th August 1869.

13th Native Infantry.—Ensign F. T. Goodridge, 1st Battalion 5th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, vice Bingham, appointed 1st Wing Subaltern. Dated 16th August 1869.

17th Native Infantry.—Ensign H. D. Hutchinson, 77th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, vice Barr, appointed 1st Wing Subaltern. Dated 5th August 1869.

Lieutenant Colonel A. W. Owen, Staff Corps, lately employed in the Deparment of Public Works, is appointed to do general duty at Gwalior.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned Officer of the 6th Foot, having been removed to the battalion of his regiment specified:—

Lieutenant C. D'O. Bowers, 2nd Battalion.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned Officers having on their recent promotion been posted to the battalions of their regiments specified:—

3rd Foot.—Lieutenant J. M. D. Lewes, 2nd Battalion.

12th Foot.—Captain H. Moges, 2nd Battalion.

12th Foot.—Lieutenant J. A. Miley, 2nd Battalion.

Lieutenant Lewes is directed to proceed to England and join his battalion, reporting his arrival in writing to the Adjutant General at the Horse Guards.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:—

11th Hussars.—Lieutenant A. E. S. Preston to Bombay, from the 12th August, and thence to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

Royal Horse Artillery.—Assistant Surgeon C. W. Griffith (D Battery, F Brigade,) to Murree, from the 30th June to the 15th September, on medical certificate.

Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant Colonel J. H. Elwyn, (29th Brigade,) to England, for fifteen months, from date of departure, on private affairs.

Assistant Surgeon E. A. Gibbon, (23rd Brigade,) to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

60th Foot, (2nd Battalion.)—Lieutenant G. L. M'L. Farmer, to hills north of Deyrah, from the 15th July to the 14th October, on private affairs.

[This cancels the leave granted to this officer by G. O. C. C. of the 19th ultimo.]

62nd Foot.—Major C. M. S. L. Gwynne, to Chukrata, from the 1st August to the 31st October, on medical certificate, in extension of privilege leave.

102nd Foot.—Captain W. H. Beaumont, to remain at Mussoorie, from the 15th September to the 15th October, on private affairs, in extension.

109th Foot.—Lieutenant Colonel A. A. P. Browne to remain at Simla, from the 1st to the 31st August, in extens on of privilege leave.

Staff Corps.—Colonel A. Boyd, to Dhurmsalla, from the 12th July 1869 to the 12th January 1870, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868.

35th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant Colonel T. Wheler, (2nd in Command and Wing Officer,) to remain at Bombay from the 14th to the 22nd July in extension preparatory to embarkation.

43rd Native Infantry.—Lieutenant Colonel E. Thompson, officiating (Commandant,) to Simla, from the 7th April to the 22nd October, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868.

British Medical Staff.—Staff Assistant Surgeon W. Atkinson, to England, overland, from date of embarkation to appear before a medical board.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—1ST SEPTEMBER

London	Cotton	£1 12s. 0d. to £1 12s	Nom. p. ton
	Cases	£1 15s. 0d. to £2	0s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£1 2s. 6d. to £1	5s. 0d. ,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 2s. 6d. to £1	5s. 0d. ,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 2s. 6d. to £1	5s. 0d.
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s.	6d.
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d. to £0 17s.	6d.
	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d.	Nominal.
Havre	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland	Steamers	£3 10s. 0d. to £3 15s.	0d
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10	per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30	per chest.
	Sailing Ships		Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 8 0 to 2 12 0	per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port Charges	
Mauritius		8 annas per bag	nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
2	Magnificent	Thompson	Aden, August 21.
	Twilight	Angell	Singapore, July 17.
	Isabella Hercus	Fillan	Moulmein, June 13.
	Bhownuggur	Fladarand	Rangoon, June 26.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Nada (s)	Wood	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Gunga (s)	Child	Persian Gulf.
	Orient	Orlander	Batavia.

The steamer Travancore, Eastley, to China, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Oriental, to Malabar Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Martaban, to Malabar Coast.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Aug. 28 Saint Marnock ..... Crawford ..... London, May 18.

DEPARTURE.

Aug. 28 Medea ..... —— ..... ——

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 27 Thames ..... Patterson ..... Swan River.
Robert Morrison ..... Horton ..... Swan River.

DEPARTURE

Aug 27 Meinam (F. S.) ..... —— ..... Galle.

Now ready,

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR SEPTEMBER.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, including the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, Steamer time tables, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information to travellers.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

CONTENTS.

New Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railwa
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Scinde Railway.
Punjaub Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway.
Indian Branch Railway
Delhi Railway.
Umballa Section of ditto.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales.
Austrian Lloyds.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company
Dak Companies:—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts.
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency
North Western Dak Company.
Inland Transit Company.
Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company
David's Horse Carriage Dak.
Delhi and Umritsur Dak.
Punjaub and North Western Company.
Commercial Transport Association Company
Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub
Victoria Horse Dak.
Ouch Horse Dak Company.
Routes by Steamers
Routes in the Bombay Presidency, &c.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.

May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following Agents:

Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.;
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
Alexandria:—Messrs. D. Robertson and Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

MR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
FROM AMSTERDAM AND LONDON,
ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA,

RESPECTFULLY announces his arrival in Bombay; and begs to introduce his Newly Invented Spectacles, which are peculiarly adapted to the Indian climate.

TESTIMONIALS.

FROM NUSSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE WADIA, Esq.

I have much pleasure in testifying that Mr. A. Menist has supplied me with Spectacles which I have found to suit me much better than any I have hitherto been able to obtain.

Bombay, 31st July, 1869. N. M. WADIA.

FROM SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Esq.

A. MENIST, Esq., Optist,
Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla.

DEAR SIR,—It gives me great pleasure to add my testimony to the thousands you have already acquired from the best of judges of the profession which you represent for introducing Glasses upon an improved principle for the use of persons of impaired sight.

My good wife was suffering from this complaint, and the worst of it was she could not procure a single pair of Spectacles to suit her eyes. She tried many, but after the use of them for a few moments they were rejected, as they instead of remedying the evil made it the more worse. Fortunately for me I formed your acquaintance and introduced you to Mrs. Sorabjee. The pair of Spectacles you gave her have suited her so comfortably, that since she has commenced wearing them she has become so much enamoured with them that she scarcely desires to put them aside for a single moment. I, therefore, without the least hesitation would proclaim to the sufferers from defective sight, &c., &c., "to apply at once to Mr. Menist, Optician, Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, if they are inclined to have their sight improved."

Wishing you every success in your profession in this strange land,—Believe me to be, yours very faithfully,

SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

Breach Candy Road, 22nd May, 1869.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

WARDE-JONES—August 27th, at Monghyr, the wife of A. H. Warde-Jones, Esq., Deputy Collector of Dearele Surveys and Settlements, Rajshahye Division, of a daughter.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

BEDDOME—August 25th, at Ootacamund, the wife of Major R. H. Beddome, of a daughter.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1869.

FRENCH politics will have always a great interest, for no one at any moment can give a reasonable guess at what may spring out of them. The history of the country is and has been for centuries essentially dramatic, sometimes culminating in sublime tragedy, oftener displaying situations verging on melodrama, yet still with a strong tragic undercurrent at the base of events. But comedy, especially of the lighter and humorous sort, rarely finds a place in the turbulent and kaleidoscopic record. There is little of the grave fun which occasionally characterizes the course of public affairs in England and America; but there is abundance of sparkling wit and plenty of *bon mots*. Intellect is never wanting; but unfortunately sober and impassive stupidity, which despises abstract principles and is so useful as a dead-weight, does not exist to furnish a broad base for the clever men to rest upon. French impetuosity, so conspicuous on the battle field, is carried into the Senate and the Chamber. They are nearly all like conscript levies in politics; men like the Old Guard are few. With many qualities which fit them for public life—cultivation, high spirit, quickness industry—they lack sobriety, that confidence which begets cohesion, and above all the spirit of compromise and the virtue of patience. Time and opportunity may teach all these qualities, but the past history of France does not afford much ground for hope that the happy result will be accomplished.

The concessions made by the Emperor to the Parliamentary majority open a new field for observation. They are broad and liberal, and we are sure that an Anglo-Saxon Parliament would work out of them all that a nation requires in the way of freedom. The first Article confers on the members of the Legislative Body the new privilege of bringing in a bill without consulting the Government. Hitherto the French have been allowed to debate only what was thrown before them; henceforth, a deputy, like an M. P., may initiate a law. By Article VII. the privilege of making amendments is taken from the Council of State and referred to the Legislative Body; but here there are more restrictions than find a place in the practice of the British Parliament. At Westminster any one may initiate an amendment, due notice having been given; but in Paris an amendment must be sent into the Committee in charge of the bill and to the Government, and various obstacles are thrown in the way of its consideration. But if the Legislative Body is resolute it can carry its amendment. In the next place both Houses are indued with the privilege of framing their own standing orders—a great gain, parent of many more, if rightly used; and members of both Houses are to have the right of "interpellation"—or, as we should say, putting questions, using the phrase in its broadest sense. Moreover, votes of want of confidence or approval may be moved; but the Government reserves the power of trying to evade a debate and division by providing that the proposed motion shall, if required, be sent to a committee, which, of course, may burke it. A very large concession to the financial power of the Legislative Body is made by the provision that the budget shall be taken by chapters and articles, that is, in greater detail than heretofore. But here again the concession will be cramped in practice by the French system of accounts, so productive of delusion, and so subservient to the devices of any Government desirous of escaping real control. The power of the purse in the House of Commons would be materially curtailed were accounts kept open for years and votes taken for the budgets of posterity. We shall see whether the French will secure a hold on the finances by voting money only from year to year.

We have reserved the question of ministerial responsibility, although it figures in the forefront of the Senatus-Consultum. Article II. is short and pithy. It is in these words:—"The Ministers are exclusively dependent on the Emperor. They deliberate in Council under his Presidency. They are responsible. They can only be impeached by the Senate." It would puzzle a doctor of constitutional law to point out in what respect this sketch differs *theoretically* from the system prevailing in England. For the phrase "the Ministers are exclusively dependent on the Emperor," we may, with perfect truth, substitute the words "the Ministers are exclusively dependent on the Crown." As a matter of fact, the Ministers are dependent on the House of Commons; but if the Crown chose to do so it could appoint a Ministry in defiance of the House, and dissolve Parliament. Ministers hold their appointments from the Crown and resign their offices to the Crown, although, practically, the House appoints and the House enforces resignation. It is able to do that because it possesses the tremendous function of granting or stopping the supplies, and because political society and the country acquiesce in the exercise of power over the lives of Ministries. The French have the same function; and it will be interesting to watch whether they will be able to extract from it similar power. "The Ministers deliberate in Council under the Presidency of the Emperor." Theoretically the same rule holds good in England; but the last remnant of it in practice is the intermittent and formal meeting of the Privy Council, which may be attended by persons not Ministers at all. Instead of deliberating in the presence of the Crown, the English Ministers deliberate among themselves. There has grown up among us that striking institution, the Cabinet. No one invented it. The thing arose by degrees; it was the offspring of convenience and political foresight. It is a mere arrangement, and has no legal existence. It is a committee of the chief men for the preliminary settlement of business, and it ensures unity, and collective instead of individual responsibility. But although the Crown is not present, the Crown is consulted, and its opinion is taken upon all important measures, whether of legislation, policy, or diplomacy. The Crown takes an active share in political labours, exerts great influence, presses its own opinions, gives or withholds its assent. Where the Cabinet differs from the Crown, and the Minister declines to accept the responsibility of adopting the views of the Crown, the Minister resigns, perhaps the whole Ministry resign. The maxim that "the Crown can do no wrong," when accepted, implied a Ministry responsible to Parliament and the country for advice tendered and acted on; and a Minister has no choice but to resign when his advice is rejected. The maxim we have quoted is implied in that section of Article II. which declares the future responsibility of French Ministers. We have shown that, however different the practice, however different the substantial fact, in theory the new French constitution is based on the English model—involves all that we have won.

The vital question is, what use will the French be able to make of their acquired power? By what process will they secure real responsibility, and extirpate personal Government, in fact as well as in name? How will they be able to work the constitution? Will they be able to work it at all so as to secure stability, order, true liberty, regular development and progress? These are large questions, the consideration of which we reserve.

IT is an essential element in the administration of justice, civil or criminal, that the facts, or evidence adduced before the court whether it consist of a judge and a jury, or a body of delegates or assessors, should be duly understood and appreciated. For, unless the evidence and the arguments based on it and urged from different points of view by the advocates of parties to a suit are properly comprehended by the jury or delegates, justice may, and probably will, miscarry. Now, the chief and most formidable obstacle to a due appreciation of evidence and arguments is a want of knowledge of the language in which they are delivered by those who sit to administer justice between man and man. This state of things is the more to be deprecated in cases where there are differences between a man and his wife, which are submitted to the arbitrament of a competent tribunal; for no civil contract demands more minute and delicate consideration than a marriage contract, which, in some cases, the law is invoked to enforce, and in others to annul. In matrimonial suits, where the happiness or misery of the parties depends upon the verdict of the jury, founded upon the testimony of witnesses, the utmost care should be taken that the jury should thoroughly understand the evidence and the addresses of the advocates of the respective parties.

We regret to note that in the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court at Bombay there are several delegates, who, perfect strangers to the English language, yet have to decide on matters of the gravest moment. In the mofussil courts it is a different thing. There witnesses depose in the vernacular language, and advocates address the judge and delegates through the same medium, so that there is no fear of the evidence and arguments being misunderstood. But in the Presidency Court, where the record is kept, and all proceedings connected with a suit are conducted in the English tongue, there is a considerable chance that justice may be frustrated because some of the delegates are unacquainted with that language.

In matrimonial suits eleven Parsee delegates sit to assist the judge. When non-English speaking delegates attend, they are sometimes assisted by their neighbours in understanding the merits of a case; but this course has been found to be most inconvenient, for whilst a witness is giving his evidence, or an advocate addressing the court in English, not only is the delegate who does not understand that language the loser, but his neighbour who endeavours to explain to him what is going on also loses portions of such evidence or address. Again, when the court sums up and points out the law to the delegates, touching the bearings of the case before them, they should give their undivided attention to what falls from the judge, and should not disturb their brother delegates by attempting to explain to them the purport of the judge's charge. The finding of the delegates depends principally upon what they have really understood of the case; and the law provides that the opinion of a majority of the eleven delegates shall be the finding.

It so happens that there are always two or three delegates who are perfectly ignorant of the English language, and it is time that the serious evil we have pointed out should be remedied. No blame whatever attaches to the delegates referred to. A want of the knowledge required is their misfortune, not their fault. Nor do we suppose for a moment that they do not exert their whole ability to perform the duty undertaken. But they themselves must see the evil they unwillingly may occasion. We hear that some rules for the conduct of Parsee matrimonial suits are about to be framed, and we hope the judges will give their attention to this subject. The remedy is obvious. For the future no gentleman who is not conversant with the English language should be appointed a delegate of the Chief Parsee Matrimonial Court at Bombay.

MR. C. R. LINDSAY, of the Bengal Civil Service, is gazetted as a Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab.

COLONEL STRACHEY, R.E., officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, has been appointed an additional member of the Supreme Legislative Council.

WE observe that the ship Thames, which left Swan River on the 1st August with forty horses, arrived at Madras last Friday with 39 horses, one of the animals having died on the way; and that the ship Robert Morrison also came in the same day bringing horses from Adelaide.

IT has been represented to the Government of India that inconvenience is felt in many parts of the country from the scarcity of small silver coins in circulation, which is attributed to obstacles thrown in the way of applicants for such coins by native treasurers, district and treasury officers have been enjoined to take such measures as they can devise to prevent abuses of this nature. Small silver, it is added, should be freely given in exchange for rupees, currency notes, or copper coin of the realm, to all applicants for not less five rupees' worth.

"THE Rent Digest, or the law and procedure relating to landlord and tenant in the Bengal Presidency, with more special reference to the North Western Provinces, corrected up to March 1868, by W. Irvine B.C.S.," is the title of a work just brought out by the enterprising Calcutta publishers, Messrs. Wyman & Co., so well known for their law books. There can be no doubt about the great amount of labour the work must have involved, and the admirable arrangement of the contents. Of the value of the Digest the press of Bengal and the N. W. Provinces has spoken in the highest terms. The "Friend of India," for instance, says it is "the most laborious and complete of all the manuals which recent Indian legislation has called forth—at least, of all which have come before us. The book is a marvel of industry, and we may also say of accuracy, after a careful perusal of the portion relating to the enhancement of rent." The two principal divisions of the book relate to (1) Substantive Law, and (2) Procedure. Under these two divisions each subject has its appropriate place allotted to it, and by this means the law on any matter, together

THE BI-COLOR STAMP.

THE Governor-General in Council has declared that Financial Notification No. 2778, dated 29th April 1868, to the effect that "from and after the 1st September 1868, the bi-color stamp (red and black) now in use shall be exclusively employed for documents enumerated in Schedule B. of Act XXVI. of 1867, and that the documents enumerated in Schedule A. of Act X. of 1862, other than those for which adhesive stamps have been prescribed, shall be on paper impressed with the bi-color stamps consisting of blue and black color," shall be held to be annulled in the Bombay Presidency until further orders.

It has also been annulled in the Punjab.

MARWAR FAMINE FUND.

THE following subscriptions have been received by the New Bank of Bombay for the relief of the distressed in Marwar :—

Messrs. Lyon and Co.	Rs.	500
" Burstall, Russels, and Co.	"	200
" Gaddum and Co.	"	500
" Peel, Cassels, and Co.	"	500
" A. C. Gumpert and Co.	"	100
" Macnee, Thomsen, and Co.	"	100
" Hutchinson, Dods, and Co.	"	200
" Jules Siegfried and Co.	"	500
" Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengali, Esq.	"	100
Total...	Rs.	2,700

JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 2nd Sept., 1869.

THE REPORT OF RAIN-FALL IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

FOR THE WEEK ENDING 9 A. M. MONDAY, 16TH AUGUST, AND FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 9 A. M, MONDAY 16TH AUGUST.

	The week.	Total.
Observatory, Colaba	1·22	52·31
Town Hall, (Fort)	·94	2·65
European General Hospital, Fort George	1·03	73·67
Esplanade, H. 21st Regt. N. I	1·45	53·21
Byculla, J. J. H.	2·23	61·87
Alibaug	2·15	40·74
Tanna, C. H.	2·07	60·50
Panwell	1·34	52·43
Mahim	·15	49·68
Bassein	1·25	49·46
Cullian	1·80	48·80
Karanja	1·32	59·10
Matheran	10·33	221·91
Rutnagherry, C. H.	·79	45·84
Dapoolee, D.	3·82	57·26
Vingorla, C. H.	·31	66·35
Sawunt Waree, C. H.	·60	72·86
Karwar	·07	74·98
Surat, C. H.	1·20	21·54
Bulsar	4·43	35·53
Town of Broach	1·24	13·28
Town of Ahmedabad	·51	14·96
Baroda, Residency H.	1·18	12·26
Rajkote, C. H.	·50	19·60
Ahmednuggur, C. H.	2·18	17·22
Nassick	4·38	16·83
Kguipoora	2·29	57·52
Poona, Sassoon H.	5·02	21·16
Sholapoor, C. H	3·18	16·90
Sattara, C. H	2·43	26·70
Malcolm Pett, Mahableshwur	3·35	96·62
Panchgunny	2·79	39·57
Kolapoor, C. H	·97	14·87
Kulladghee, C. H	3·57	15·31
Belgaum, C. H.	1·03	33·06
Dharwar, C. H	·91	18·06

In the report from the Colaba Observatory, the day is from midnight to midnight.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS

(FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 15TH AUGUST.)

DHARWAR COLLECTORATE.

FROM the weather report of the above collectorate we see that the fall of rain was scanty in almost all the talookas, but that the crops were in good condition. The ground had been prepared for the sowing of cotton. The state of public health was reported to be good, with the exception of a few cases of cholera in some of the talookas. The cattle were free from disease.

BROACH COLLECTORATE.

THE weather report of the Broach Collectorate informs us, that in the Broach talooka the crops were in a flourishing condition. The cultivators were engaged in clearing the rank vegetation from their fields. In the Wagra talooka, the fall of rain being insufficient, sowing operations had not yet been completed. In Amode the crops were withering for want of rain. In Jumbooshur the state of the crops was flourishing. In Unkleshwer the rice had not yet been sown; joowar and cuppas were in a flourishing condition. The state of public health was reported to be good.

RUTNAGIRI COLLECTORATE.

DURING the fortnight under report the fall of rain in some of the talookas was occasional and scanty, owing to which the transplanting of nagglee and rice was considerably impeded; while in others the fall of rain was considerable, and the transplanting of rice had been completed. The state of public health was good, except fever, small-pox and dysentery, which prevailed to a small extent in some of the talookas.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—1ST SEPTEMBER.

(Before J. O'LEARY, Esq.)

A DISPUTE ABOUT A HOTEL.

J. AMSTER VS. G. PERRY.

THIS was an action to recover the sum of Rs. 809, being the amount due by defendant to plaintiff on a promissory note, dated 19th June 1869.

Mr. Hurrell appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr Cleary for the defendant.

The plaintiff in this case was formerly employed on the Madras Railway line; and the defendant is an engine-driver on the G. I. P. Railway line, and while at Madras sometime ago became acquainted with the plaintiff.

It appears that in the beginning of 1869 the plaintiff and his wife came to Bombay, and lived with the defendant at his residence in Berkley Place. Before their arrival defendant had been in negotiation with one Mr. B. Felmon, the proprietor of the "Europe Hotel," at Mazagon to purchase the concern. He offered Mr. Felmon about Rs. 5,000, but the latter then declined to sell it. After a stay with defendant for a few days, the plaintiff, not finding any work for him told the defendant that he would go back to Madras. Mr. Perry (the defendant) suggested to plaintiff to go and settle on his behalf with Mr. Felmon about the hotel, and he would be all right. Mr. Amster went to Mr. Felmon and settled with him for the sale of the hotel to defendant for Rs. 3,000. Defendant got possession of the hotel, and being in the service of the railway company, the plaintiff was placed in charge of the hotel to conduct its business. The licence of the hotel, which was originally in Mr. Felmon's name, was transferred to his (defendant's) name. The arrangement between the plaintiff and defendant was that the former should keep all the expenses of the hotel and pay the latter Rs. 10 every day, and appropriate all income over and above that to his own use. The business went on smoothly for about three months, when some dispute arose between the parties, the plaintiff claiming to be the sole proprietor of the hotel. It appeared that while the defendant was out of Bombay, the plaintiff wrote to him that he was the owner of the hotel, and that he had nothing to do with it. The defendant, soon after his arrival in Bombay, went to the plaintiff and demended of him to give up the possession of the hotel; and on his declining to do so, the defendant sent an attorney's letter to the plaintiff, calling upon him to give up to him the possession of the hotel. The plaintiff, it seemed, on the 15th of June last obtained a second lease of the premises from the landlord, one Pranjeevandas, for twelve months, and on this he based his right of possession. After a few days the plaintiff requested the defendant to settle the matter amicably, and it was subsequently arranged between the parties that the defendant was to pay a certain sum of money to plaintiff, which was agreed to. When this dispute was settled, the defendant passed a promissory note for Rs. 800 to plaintiff, which sum the latter now sought to recover.

Witnesses were then examined on both sides, and the court came to the conclusion that the plaintiff was entitled to recover the amount. Verdict for plaintiff for Rs. 809, and advocate's costs certified, Rs. 34.

Mr. Cleary, on behalf of his client, asked the court to give him some time to pay the amount.

A month's time was given to the defendant to pay the amount.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

THE following date[illegible] of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening :—

United Kingdom, via Turkey, 30th August.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 1st to 8 P.M. of the 2nd September is as follows :—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	2 58	0 3
" Calcutta	10 52	1 45

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

Undelivered messages in the Bombay Signal Office—

For G. Wyatt, from Calcutta.

For Abdool Ruzzuckere, from Calicut.

For Robertson, from Carwar.

For Ginager, from London.

PREMCHUND ROYCHUND'S TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN.

THE hearing of the first of the suits by the old Bank of Bombay against several of the other banks in town whose managers attended the meeting on the 27th April 1866, when the loan of 25 lakhs was granted to Premchund Roychund, was proceeded with in the High Court before Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent yesterday afternoon—the claim being for Rs. 1,96,620 from the Oriental Bank.

Messrs. Pigot, Scoble, and Green (instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley) appeared for the plaintiffs, and the Advocate-General, and Messrs. Marriott and McCulloch (instructed by Messrs. Acland, Prentis, and Bishop) for the defence.

On their Lordships taking their seats yesterday morning Mr. Rodgie was re-called and further cross-examined by the Advocate General as to the advances of the loan to Premchund Roychund. He then spoke as to the balances which the different banks had in the Bank of Bombay in August 1866. In reference to the account of the Agra Bank,

Mr. Justice Westropp remarked—They had been expelled by that time, had they not?

Witness—Yes, I think they had.

The Advocate General—Yes, I think I remember the Agra Bank had behaved unhandsomely to the Bank of Bombay in the day of trouble, and was requested to withdraw its balance.

Witness—Yest; all the financials were in a state of impecuniosity at that time.

The Advocate General then referred to the raising of the suit and asked if it was not very suddenly raised?—A. I think not.

Q. Are you aware whether all the bank managers who were at the meeting on the 27th, were absent from Bombay at the time?—A. I don't think that struck me.

The Advocate General here showed witness the following letter and asked by whose directions it was written :—

"Bank of Bombay, 1st August, 1869.

"Oriental Bank Corporation, Bombay.

"DEAR SIR,—With reference to the loan granted to Premchund Roychund on 27th April last, two and one-half lakhs (Rs. 2,50,000) of which were guaranteed by you, I beg to inform you that the same fell due on 30th ult., and that no part of the said loan was then, or has since, been paid. "W. RODGIE."

Witness—It is an official letter written in the ordinary course of business. I don't recollect if I had any special instructions to write that letter. I am certain Mr. Lidderdale did not give me any.

The Advocate General—You were not present at the meeting?—A. No.

The Advocate General—Then you must have received your instructions as to the transaction from the directors or Mr. Robertson?—A. It is possible Mr. Robertson may have spoken to me.

The Advocate General—You must have received your instructions from Mr. Robertson or the directors; they alone were present.

Witness—It was very well known that the banks were going to make a loan and I knew the other banks were contributors to the loan.

Mr. Justice Westropp—You don't remember if Mr. Robertson gave you instructions?—A. No.

Q. But you think not?—A. I really can't say.

Q. Do you prefer saying you believed so from the floating traditions of the Bank of Bombay? (A laugh). You cannot say positively whether Mr. Robertson gave you instructions or not, and don't recollect his having done so. Is that the way you wish to have it?—A. Yes.

The Advocate General—You could not have it officially from any other source. You did not go into the streets and bye ways to get your information.

Mr. Justice Westropp—You must have heard it from Mr. Robertson or the directors.

Witness—I certainly did not hear it from the directors.

Sir Charles Sargent asked (on the letter being read), whether witness would have sent that letter without instructions?—A. With the information I had I certainly would have communicated it to the bank.

His Lordship—How?—A. In the ordinary course of business.

His Lordship—How would you have done it in the ordinary course of business? You had no information before you.

Witness (in reply to the Advocate General)—It is possible Mr. Robertson asked me to intimate it to the banks.

The Advocate General—How, would he have told you to call on them for their guarantee?—A. I don't remember his doing so.

The Advocate General—How would you have done unless the directors or Mr. Robertson had told you?

Sir Charles Sargent—You mean the liability being disputed, he would not have done it without instructions from Mr. Robertson or the directors?

Mr. Justice Westropp—I should say, Mr. Rodgie, you had not such an accurate knowledge of the meaning of the word "guarantee" as you have acquired since. (A laugh.)

Witness—The word is often used in a loose commercial sense.

The Advocate General—You were aware at the time that four of the banks had disputed their liability.—A. I suppose I must have known that.

Q. Equally, no doubt, you had talked with Mr. Robertson about the liability?—A. I have no doubt we talked about it.

Mr. Justice Westropp—Were you aware at the time you wrote that letter that the Statute of Frauds required that a guarantee should be in writing?—A. No, my lord, I used it in the loose commercial sense.

The Advocate General then asked witness as to the state of the Bank of Bombay at the time of the loan and whether money was not rather tight at the time?—A. It was.

Q. The times were ticklish?—A. Yes.

Mr. Justice Westropp—There was some tightness?—A. Yes. (A laugh.)

The Advocate General—And were not the times rather critical for the banks?—A. Yes.

His Lordship—Looking to the fact that the other banks had repudiated all responsibility in this transaction, do you think it probable that you would have written the letter without instructions?—A. It is possible I did speak to Mr. Robertson about it, but I do not have any recollection of doing so.

His Lordship—But knowing as you did that the banks were denying their responsibility in respect to this transaction, do you think it probable that you did write this letter without speaking to Mr. Robertson or some other of your superiors?—A. I think it is probable I did speak to him and get his instructions that the money was due from the other banks.

Sir Charles Sargent—You mean his instructions in general terms?—A. Yes.

Mr. Scoble—No particular form of letter would be dictated to you, I suppose?—A. Oh, no.

Mr. Justice Westropp—You say that positively?—A. Yes.

Mr. Scoble—Why were none of the banks debited with their portion of this loan?—A. Had the Oriental and other banks been debited 2½ lakhs each, they would at once have withdrawn their surplus balances and put the Bank of Bombay in an awkward position.

Mr. Scoble—As a matter of banking practise have you any right to debit a customer's account without his consent?—A. In general questions we have not the right to debit his account without his consent.

Mr. Justice Westropp—What does that mean—in a particular way you might?—A. In this case I do not think we could.

Mr. Justice Westropp—Then it is a mere matter o policy on your part.

Mr. Scoble—But I am asking as a matter of practise is a bank entitled to debit a customer of the bank without his consent?—A. As a matter of practise a bank is not entitled to do so.

Sir Charles Sargent asked when the account of the Oriental Bank was closed.

Witness replied that the account ran on and was transferred to the New Bank of Bombay.

Mr. Scoble—With the magnificent sum of Rs. 3,500.

Witness was afterwards re-examined by Mr. Scoble to whom he said though he had stated the times were critical in April 1866, he recollected a telegram had been received at that time reporting a rise in the price of cotton in England.

After the examination of Mr. Rodgie it was agreed between counsel on both sides that the actual amount due by defendant to plaintiff if any was a matter of account to be settled hereafter by reference to Mr. Fox, the Commissioner for taking accounts,—the question before the court now being whether there was any liability arising out of or in respect of the transaction on the 27th April 1866 on the part of the defendant to the plaintiff.

Mr. Scoble next put in some correspondence and that closed the case for the plaintiff.

The Advocate General then commenced his opening Statement for the defence and will resume this morning.

AN anxious mother in the backwoods sent for the nearest medical practitioner to see her child, suffering from small-pox. He came. "I'm not well posted in pustules," he said, "but I'm prime *on fits*. Give the little cuss this powder. It'll bring on a fit. Then send for me: I'll cure him right off!"

THE RIGHT REV. CHARLES RICHARD SUMNER, Bishop of Winchester, has provided the world with the rare spectacle of a prelate resigning a bishopric, the patronage of 99 livings, and £10,500 a year. The right reverend gentleman is 79 years of age; but as bishops, like port wine, are supposed to improve with age, that fact hardly explains his resignation.—*Madras Times*,

THE CHARGES AGAINST TWO BHATTIA MERCHANTS.

ON Wednesday, at the Fort Police Court, Mr. Connon, Chief Magistrate, resumed the investigation with regard to the information laid by Hurryourson Jugjeevun, formerly in the service of Goculdas Tejpall, deceased, charging Mr. Dwarkadas Vussonjee, with giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding; and Mr. Lukhmidas Khimjee with abetment thereof; and both of them with conspiracy to defraud the Commercial Bank Corporation, and with fraudulent transfer of property to prevent the same from being seized.

Messrs. McCulloch and Green (instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile) appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Scoble (instructed by Messrs. Acland, Prentis, and Bishop) for the first defendant; and Mr. Rimington for the second defendant. Dr. Dallas also appeared to watch the case on behalf of a number of shareholders of the Commercial Bank on the ground that Mr. Rimington, attorney for the official liquidator, was acting for one of the defendants.

Chuttoo Ookurda was re-called and further examined by Mr. McCulloch. He deposed—The money and Government loan paper I have spoken of were received by me from Dwarkadas Sett, one of the defendants. I showed them to the widow Manockbae. In consequence of what she said I handed them over again to Dwarkadas. They stood in his name and therefore I returned them to him. I have not received them back nor any equivalent. She gets Rs. 25 a month for which she gives a receipt. Dwarkadas arranged with me for payment of the Rs. 25 a month to the widow. I saw Moorlidhur Dhurumsey shortly before his death. He was then in the oart of the defendant Dwarkadas owing to proceedings connected with the Commercial Bank.

Mr. Scoble remarked that this was not evidence.

Mr. McCulloch held that it was. It was a statement by the manager of Moorlidhur stating that he was hiding in connection with the proceedings of the Commercial Bank.

Mr. Scoble—The witness was not his manager though he managed his widow afterwards.

The Magistrate—He has not said he was hiding. All he has said is that the man was in the garden, and a dying man must be lying somewhere. If he had gone to Damaan he would have been in concealment.

Mr. McCulloch—Your Worship will not say surely, but that there is many a man in concealment in Bombay. The learned counsel said that such proof was given constantly in the High Court and Insolvency Court, and he submitted that it ought to be received by His Worship, and it would be a matter for a jury to consider.

Witness, on further examination, said—Moorlidhur was concealing himself. Formerly he lived in the Fort and latterly in the house of Goculdas Tejpall in the Fort. The widow Manockbae left for her native country last December. Between the time of Moorlidhur's death in July and the widow's departure in December, I had a conversation with both defendants in the office of Jewraz Balloo. I brought a message from the widow to defendants with her son, placed him at their feet, and said they had done very well in removing the attachment—the money saved would do for his support. They said "Yes; it is a very good thing to have removed the attachment. We have made affidavit about it, and as soon as that object has been attained, we shall arrange about the boy."

Mr. McCulloch then put several questions as to the removal of the attachment to elicit that at the time witness was referring to the attachment had been removed.

Mr. Scoble objected to a repetition of the question which enabled the witness to see what the learned counsel was driving at.

Mr. McCulloch held that the difficulty had arisen from a misunderstanding between the interpreter and the witness as to the tenses, and he daredsay His Worship knew enough of the language to understand the difficulty of fixing time. He had constantly experienced that.

Mr. Scoble—Especially when a witness is speaking of circumstances of which he knows nothing and is inventing at the time.

Mr. McCulloch—My learned friend can make his speech afterwards; the man is speaking of circumstances which took place.

The Magistrate—Well, I don't want to make a witness appear more ridiculous than he really is, but really it is very difficult to take a deposition in this country.

Witness—At this time the attachment had been removed. The attachment was removed a month or a month and a half after Moorlidhur's death, and our conversation was after that. They said the money would be credited to the account of Manockbae to run interest. Dwarkadas at this time had no funds. Manockbae had jewellery and gold to the value of Rs. 5,400. Part of these were taken to Dwarkadas, and were sold to the value of Rs. 2,970. I saw defendants repeatedly after the death of Moorlidhur. I went for the money for the widow. In answer I got from both was, "As soon as the attachment of the Commercial Bank is removed the money will be given to the widow." In the meantime they allowed no interest. The Rs. 2,970 were taken to be Rs. 3,000 deposited with Lukhmidas, the defendant, who was to allow interest on it at ten annas per cent. a month. I got a receipt from him, which is now produced. I saw an account kept in the name of Khetsey Khimjee in the books of the defendants. Witness here identified the account of the widow Manockbae.

Witness was then cross-examined at length by Mr. Scoble, the first of the questions relating to his own antecedents and his replies being given in tones of awful indignation. He said—I saw the book with the widow's account once before in the office of Goculdas about nine or ten months ago. At that time there were only one or two entries made. It was the prosecutor who showed it to me. I do not know prosecutor's handwriting. I do not know in whose handwring the account was written. When I saw it first there were only two entries on the creditor side, and one on the debtor. There was no one with us when the prosecutor showed me the account. I had no power of attorney or letter of authority from Manockbae. She was my niece. During the life of Moorlidhur I have never been at defendants' about this business. I knew defendants well before this. I carry on business at Compta and Chiploon. I was charged with an offence once at Compta. I was not committed to the Sessions. I won the suit, and had Rs. 5,000 awarded to me by the Principal Sudder Ameen. I gave Rs. 500 in charity and returned Rs. 4,500 to the person who paid me the Rs. 5,000. I am not a gambler, but I have been once fined in one of the Bombay police-courts. I consign cotton through English firms, and I have also consignments of jaggree from the interior. I was once bound over to keep the peace in this court. I have been in Cutch. I was not sent to gaol then. I was never in irons there. When I first went to defendants' after Moorlidhur's death, they said when the attachment of the Commercial Bank was removed they would settle. They told me the balance witout reference to their books. Metahs were present from two to four yards distant. One Purshotumdas was nearer. I do not know if he heard what passed. They did not call prosecutor or any metah at that time. After that interval I went again to defendants' in 10 or 15 days. I asked them "Is the dispute at an end? This was in Jewraz Balloo's shop. "I see now the dispute is at an end. Will you allow the money to run at interest." They said "We have made affidavit to remove the attachment of the Commercial, and as soon as that is affected we shall arrange to deposit the money at interest.

Mr. Scoble asked how it was he had not said anything about the Commercial Bank to his learned friend during his examination at the previous hearing?

Mr. McCulloch held it was not fair to put the question, as he had not had time on the previous day and confined himself to one point.

The Magistrate—Yes; you introduced him as a *short* witness (a laugh, which was certainly excusable on a glance at the witness).

Mr. McCulloch held that it was not a fair representation to say the witness had said nothing about a conversation regarding the Commercial Bank when he had hurried him over so much.

After some argument,

Mr. Scoble said that his learned friend had not limited the witness and could not have done so; and if he were to argue the whole of the case on each question in the cross-examination, they would never get through with the case. If his learned friend liked to get into the witness-box and give this witness's evidence for him, he had no doubt he would do it much better than the witness, but at present he (Mr. Scoble) was putting his questions to the witness. The learned counsel then proceeded with the cross-examination, getting some replies so peculiar that he warned the witness that if he gave these foolish impertinent answers he would ask His Worship to impose a fine.

Witness, on cross-examination, deposed—Before taking the son of Moorlidhur to defendants', I had seen them several times. At these intermediate meetings they said, "bring the ornaments." It was a month or a month and a half after the Dewalee that we deposited the jewels. It was after the Dewalee that I took the son. I did not get the Rs. 7,500 Government paper when I took the son. I do not remember when I got them. I did not give any receipt for the Government paper. I was not asked to give any. I did not give any receipt for the Rs. 300. The Government paper was in thirteen pieces; two for Rs. 1,000 each, and eleven for Rs. 500 each. There was no calculation of the interest made on the Government paper before it was handed to me. There was a calculation of premium which I checked. Moorlidhur had been sick long before his death. Three days before he died he returned to his house. It was in the morning and evening I went to see defendants. Once I went at 3 P.M. Lukhmidas took part in the sale of jewellery.

On re-examination by Mr. McCulloch witness said—Manockbae was now at Chiploon.

The examination of this witness was here closed and the court was to adjourn for tiffin, when

Mr. McCulloch remarked that it was only fair to remark that he expected, that by the time the court rose in the afternoon, the complainant's case would be so far made out as to entitle him to ask that the defendants should give bail for their re-appearance.

The Magistrate remarked that one of the defendants was a justice of the peace and was not likely to go away from Bombay for some time, but he would consider that afterwards.

After the adjournment,

Premjee Lilladhur was called. He deposed that he had been in the service of the late Goculdas Tejpall as a metha, and continued in the service of his representatives for twelve months. He knew Moorlidhur Dhurumsey, and remembered his being served with a summons at the suit of the Commercial Bank. He went with Moorlidhur to the office of Jewraz Balloo and saw the defendants. On looking at the summons, they said "You will lose your money," meaning the legacy, "you will be ruined by this bank." Moorlidhur said, "The deceased Sett has left me money, and the bank is going to take it away." They said to him, "If you will give us a receipt in full, we shall save your money." Witness remembered prosecutor giving him Rs. 3,000 which he paid to Lukhmidas. In was the money of Moorlidhur, who was then dead. In handing the money to Lukhmidas, witness said, "Take this money belonging to Moorlidhur and pay to his account." Lukhmidas said the entry would be made the next day.

Andoo Lilladhur next deposed—I was in the employment of the late Goculdas Tejpall and continued in the employment after his death. Ramdas Dharsey was the cash-keeper before and after the death. I know about the payment to deceased Moorlidhur Dhurumsey of Rs. 8,400. I only know that amount was debited. I made the entry in the rough ledger. After I made the entry, I remember Ramdas sending me to defendants with a message, which was in effect, "Money has been debited to the account of Moorlidhur Dhurumsey—what was he to do with it?" The money was with Ramdas. Defendants said to me as a return message to Ramdas, "Let the money remain till the dispute about the Commercial Bank is settled."

At this stage the witness said he was so ill that he could not wait in court any longer and could not recognise his handwriting and his cross-examination was therefore postponed.

Ramdas Jewraz was the next witness. He deposed—I was in the service of Goculdas Tejpall as a writer and afterwards in the service of his representatives. This receipt is in my handwriting, signed by Moorlidhur Dhuramsey, deceased. It was signed by him in my presence. The receipt of Moorlidhur in this book for legacy therein shewn was signed by him in my presence. Besides me other methas were there. That entry was made by Ramdas Dharsey, the cash-keeper, by direction of prosecutor, given in my hearing. I saw the money received by Moorlidhur Dhurumsey when he signed the receipt. Ramdas Dharsey paid him. I saw Moorlidhur return the money to Ramdas in a quarter of an hour. Ramdas put it in a box, the box in which the cash-keeper kept the money of the estate of Goculdas Tejpall.

Mr. McCulloch then applied that the defendants be bound over in their own recognisances at least.

The Magistrate replied that one of the defendants was a justice of the peace and the other was reputed to be a wealthy man; and unless Mr. McCulloch could get an information that they were about to abscond he did not think it necessary to bind them over.

The case was then adjourned till Wednesday next at 11 o'clock.

COURT OF PETTY SESSIONS.—2ND SEPT.

(Before JOHN CONNON, H. FORMAN, and VENAYEKRAO JUGGONATHJEE SUNKERSETT, Esqs.)

ACTION AGAINST THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

IN July last Messrs. Dallas & Co., on behalf of Ellobai widow of Syaboo Nursoo, obtained a summons against the Municipal Commissioner on account of damages alleged to have been sustained by her, by the Commissioner having in May and June last removed some projections from her houses, Nos. 11, 14, 16, 20, 48, 55, 65, 1, 12, 14, 59, 58, 7, and 42, situated in 5th, 6th, and 4th Camateepoora streets and in Camateepoora bazaar road. Plaintiff claimed Rs. 2,000 as compensation and damages.

When the case was called on to-day a question arose as to the jurisdiction of the court.

Mr. Leathes, who appeared for the Municipal Commissioner, contended that the court had no jurisdiction to entertain the suit, as the Municipal Commissioner had proceeded under section 137 of the Act, and there was no dispute as to the amount.

Dr. Dallas held that the court had jurisdiction in the case, which he contended came under section 138.

The court having stated its opinion that it had jurisdiction,

Mr. Leathes asked for an adjournment for a fortnight, which was granted.

The case will be again called on Thursday, the 16th instant.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. E. PRATT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Having submitted to Government an application for leave of absence, and having been permitted in the meantime to remain in Bombay, I have sent to the Clerk of the Peace the draft of a resolution which I intend to move at the next meeting of the Justices—perhaps the last which I shall ever attend.

The notice will, I suppose, in due course be notified.

In this case would you oblige me by publishing simultaneously the enclosed?—my reason for making this request being a desire to guard against any misapprehension as to the objects contemplated by the resolution of which I have given notice.—Yours obediently,

Bombay, 2nd September, 1869. E. PRATT.

Extract from an official letter from Mr. E. Pratt to the Deputy Commissioner of Customs P. D., dated 28th August 1869.

1. On receipt of the Government resolution of the 25th instant I addressed to the Commissioner of Customs, as promptly as possible, on the following morning, my letter of the 26th idem—being unwilling to leave room for the supposition—a supposition which would be unjust to me—that I was impatient of correction by the Government I served.

2. Government having, on the grounds stated, dismissed me from the appointment I had for many years held, and offered me in mitigation of this visitation an inferior appointment in the same department, it seemed to me that, however unpleasant the official degradation, my duty as a public servant was a plain one. Having unintentionally acted so as to incur the grave displeasure of Government—a misfortune which to me is a source of deep sorrow independently of the penal consequences it has involved—it seemed to me that I was bound to show my submission to the authority of Government, and I accordingly accepted without complaint the position assigned to me."

THE ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The letter of "D. F." which appeared in your issue of yesterday deserves the earnest consideration of the policy-holders in the late Albert Assurance Company, the majority of whom I have no doubt whatever would prefer having the money that they have been so uselessly paying for years past returned to them, to running the risk attending reconstruction, or amalgamation with another company. The question of payment of premiums also seems to be in an unsettled state, notwithstanding the opinions expressed at the late meeting. The company having stopped payment, I cannot understand on what grounds the Agent or Directors in Bombay expect these payments to be continued, or why the non-payment of the same should invalidate or in any way prejudice the claims of policy-holders.—Yours obediently,

A POLICY-HOLDER.

Byculla, 1st September, 1869.

A HARD CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—During the Abyssinian expedition we European civilians, who were engaged for service on board of H. M. S. Semiramis, in the Commissariat and Railway Departments, were informed that though we were not soldiers and did not belong to the army or navy, we must be recognised as such, and that we would be entitled to all the benefits that would be conferred on them (the army and navy). It is some time now since the soldiers and sailors received the donation batta that was allowed, though we have not; I have heard it is not allowed to us because we did not belong to the army or the navy. The officers who were on the ground promised it to us, and we ought to receive it. The whole army depended on the Railway Department. The shipping and the principal works depended upon the floating workshop—H.M.S. Semiramis. All civilians had their work to do, as well as the soldiers and sailors, and we have had nothing but thanks. Many of the men are knocking about Bombay, who are out of employment and cannot get any.

If Government has decided not to give the donation batta to us, perhaps they would give us a passage to England in some of Her Majesty's troop ships as soon as they commence running, as we can get nothing to do in Bombay; we can always get a day's work there in a week, and that would keep us from starvation.—I am, &c.,

AN UNFORTUNATE ONE.

Byculla, 1st September, 1869.

REPORT ON VACCINATION THROUGHOUT THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND FOR THE YEAR 1868.

[EXTRACTS.]

NOTWITHSTANDING the broken and irregular supervision by superintendents, there was again an increase in the number vaccinated by the circle vaccinators in 1868, as compared with 1867, or any preceding year. This I consider very satisfactory.

There has been an increase in the numbers vaccinated by Government vaccinators in the central, southern, northern, Sind, and Kattiawar circles, and a decrease in the western, Rewa Kanta, and presidency. The increase and decrease in each circle is here shown :—

		Increase.	Decrease.
1st.	Central	495	.....
2nd.	Southern	2,983	.....
3rd.	Northern	2,921	.....
4th.	Western	.....	4,779
5th.	Sind	5,038	.....
6th.	Kattiawar	2,694	.....
7th.	Rewa Kanta	.....	460
8th.	Presidency	.....	228
		14,131	5,467
		5,467	
	Increase...	8,664	

This increase is valuable, as it shows that the Government vaccinators try to maintain and even exceed the amount they have hitherto annually done, and I hope it also shows that vaccination is being more appreciated.

The number of the Government vaccinators was the same as in the preceding year. The greatest increase was obtained by the native chiefs' vaccinators, as shown below, in their circles :—

		Increase.	Decrease.
1st.	Central	.....	96
2nd.	Southern	4,117	.....
3rd.	Northern	2,527	.....
4th.	Western	.....	925
5th.	Sind	.....	424
6th.	Kattiawar	6,977	.....
7th.	Rewa Kanta	1,724	.....
8th.	Kutch	.....	81
		15,345	1,496
		1,496	
	Increase...	13,849	

This is a great increase, and the credit is chiefly due to the Kattiawar and southern circles; but there was an increase of at least five native chiefs' vaccinators in 1868.

The reasons given by superintendents for the increase in Government establishments are: in the southern and northern circles the prevalence of small-pox inducing the people to seek after vaccination, and increased industry of the vaccinators themselves, called forth by the presence of small-pox in several portions of the circles. In Sind, the Superintendent attributes it to the immigration into Sind of unprotected persons from neighbouring States on account of the famine, who submitted themselves to be vaccinated; and he fears that next year the number may not be maintained. No reason is given for the increase in Kattiawar, and the Superintendent thinks that the establishment is not likely ever to do more, or much more work annually, than was done in the year under report. I apprehend that the reasons of the great increase in native chiefs' establishments are—1st, increased efficiency of the vaccinators; 2nd, presence of small-pox, and a better system of working; and the same remarks apply to municipal vaccinators and dispensary; and 3rd, increased number of native chiefs' vaccinators.

The decrease in the Rewa Kanta (460) and presidency circles (228) is too small to be attributed to any particular reason; on the other hand the decrease in the western circle is large, 4,779, and is explained by the Superintendent in this way—"To account in some measure for this decrease, I may say that one of the vaccinators, general No. 38, Babajee Yadew, performed fewer operations by 2,000 this year than in the preceding year. Again, I had to take away another of the men from his work to join my office, and consequently the total is less by the amount of work he would have done in the two last months of the year."

The greatest increase was in the Kattiawar circle, and the greatest decrease in the western circle. While I consider that Dr. Butler deserves all credit in Kattiawar for such a good year's work. I do not think Assistant Surgeon Cody responsible in any way for the decrease in the western circle, as he only held charge of that circle for about two months at the end of the year, and I have no doubt that in the next report the western circle will hold a higher place.

Small-pox occurred both sporadically and epidemically in all circles except in Kattiawar, and the reason why Kattiawar escaped, may be owing to the prevalence of the disease in that province in 1867. I have no exact information before me on the subject of small-pox, nor do I believe that such information is obtainable from any source whatsoever at the present time; years hence, when registration shall have been continued regularly, we may hope to obtain exact information. All the information I have is of the most general kind, and is of such little use that I think it barely worth recording. Still in order to complete, as far as I can, this report, I will briefly summarize the information contained in the reports received from superintendents and others. In the central circle there were 47,236 cases of small-pox reported, of whom 1,848 had been previously vaccinated; of the vaccinated 8·7 and of the unvaccinated 9·5 died; but I apprehend that these figures are of little or no value, as other eruptive diseases must have been included, for such a low death-rate among the unprotected is quite unknown, where exact information has been obtained. In those instances in which I have myself collected information, the death-rate among unprotected has been from 20 to 25 per centum, and here it is only 9·5. In the southern circle the disease was epidemic; in Beedee talooka in Belgaum collectorate, regarding which the Superintendent, from personal observation, says that the introduction of vaccination into Beedee talooka "is attended with the greatest difficulty, owing to the prejudices and non-belief in its efficacy." The disease was also epidemic in some parts of Canara collectorate, but "was not of long duration, nor has the mortality been reported as any way severe." Assistant Surgeon Raby, in his report, gives an instance where the inhabitants of a village noticed the protecting power of vaccination and eagerly brought their children to be vaccinated. He desired the inhabitants to mention the circumstances to all their neighbouring villagers. In the northern circle epidemic small-pox broke out at the end of 1867, and continued till the following rains. There is a table in the Superintendent's report showing where and when the disease existed, from which it appears that this circle was only free of small-pox during the months of August and October. It appears from reports that the disease did not prevail to any great extent except in the collectorate of Surat, and the Superintendent attributes its continued prevalence there to the ignorant opposition of the people to vaccination, and to the continued practice of variolous inoculation. He thinks small-pox not at all an evil, inasmuch as an outbreak of it does more to convince the people of the good of vaccination than anything else, and he gives the following instance in point. The town of Sarode is divided by a deep ravine, one side of which is inhabitated by Mussulmans, who had never accepted vaccination; the other side is inhabited by Hindoos, who had availed themselves of it. When the disease appeared the unprotected Mussulmans suffered severely, while the protected Hindoos did not; this opened their eyes, and the Mussulmans eagerly sought for vaccination; but so troublesome were they, that they would seldom allow of an inspection of the vesicles on the eight day, or permit lymph to be taken from them. In Sind the disease has been sporadic throughout the year, but except in the towns of Roree and Sukkur it has not spread or caused much mortality.

THE RAILWAYS OF INDIA.

From Colonel R. H. Keatinge, C.S.I.,V.C., Governor General's Agent for the States of Rajpootana, to the Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. Dept. Dated 3rd February, 1869.

In the absence from my head-quarters of the Secretary in the department of Public Works, I have the honour to address you directly on the subject of the proposed Rajpootana Railway.

2. This subject has occupied my attention very constantly during the last 15 months, and I have very carefully perused the Bombay and Baroda Railway Company's survey reports and Colonel Trevor's able review of them.

3. It is not desirable that I should write at much length on the subject. Regarding estimates and departmental matters, I have no intention of putting forward any opinion. A comparison of the country east and west of the Arravelli mountains is the subject on which I consider my advice can be most profitably given.

COMPARISON OF DEESA AND NEEMUCH LINES.

4. By whatever route we may desire to effect a communication between Guzerat and Central India or Rajpootana, we must pass through a strip of poor country. It has been my fourtune to be in the neigbourhood whilst surveys have been in progress for four different lines; with all I am more or less acquainted. The lines I allude to are from Surat up the valley of the Taptee; from Broach up the Nerbudda valley; from Wassud up the valley of the Myhee, and from Ahmedabad by what may be indifferently called the plains of Marwar or the valley of the Loonee.

5. The three first pass through the most unhealthy jungles in Western India, and through a mountainous country almost exclusively inhabited by Bheels. The cost of constructing the line through these mountains has been already reviewed by Colonel Trevor, but I consider it necessary to warn Government and the railway company that there will be a loss of life and of money from the effects of the climate, which can be provided for in no estimates, and will delay the work by many years; also that the idle and predatory character of the Bheels will seriously hamper the undertaking.

6. As Governor General's Agent for the States of Rajpootana, receiving alike reports from Marwar and from the States of Doongerpoor, Banswara, and Pertabgur, through which the Neemuch line would pass, I am certainly qualified to judge of the comparative difficulties to be expected from the character of the people on what we must, I suppose, consider the rival lines. As the first officer who held the post of Political Agent in Western Malwa, I have also some knowledge of the Bheels to the south of the Rajpootana frontier.

In support of my view, I enclose an extract from a letter from Colonel Daly, C. B., to the address of the Governor General's Agent for Central India, dated the 3rd of January 1867, giving some details of the customs of these mountaineers.

7. Mr. Foy, an engineer of the Bombay and Baroda Railway Company, who has from the commencement been employed on the Neemuch line surveys, gives his impression of the honesty and tractability of the Bheels. Mr. Foy's experience is not singular. Brought into direct contact with European gentlemen of education, and treated with justice and liberality, the Bheel is no doubt capable of much improvement; but it must be remembered that the construction of this railway will not bring the Bheel tribes under our direct jurisdiction. They will continue, as heretofore, the subjects of numerous petty chiefs and thakoors, at once grasping and unscrupulous, and under these circumstances, rapid progress cannot be expected.

8. In Marwar, the people are industrious, and include in their numbers a large proportion of good artizans, especially stone-masons, whilst the plain character of their country gives no facility for the shelter or escape of depredators.

My predecessor, Colonel Eden, very justly observed in the report quoted by Mr. Currey, that Marwar is the worst governed country in Rajpootana, but the anarchy in Marwar has been wholly caused by the misconduct of a small knot of less than a dozen men, whose power has already passed from them. An edict of Government can at any time enforce tranquillity in Marwar; the mass of the population will always be on the side of order. In the Bheel country the whole traditions of the people are opposed to tranquillity or labour.

9. There is another point of view from which these lines should be compared. By the valleys of the Taptee, the Nerbudda and the Myhee, the country on each side of the line is highly mountainous, the torrents are deep and difficult to pass, whilst the black soil of the valleys cannot be traversed by carts or laden animals for weeks after heavy rain. In Marwar, the plains cannot be traversed at any season. Merchandize is carried enormous stages by the camels with which the country abounds, and I do not hesitate to assert that, in consequence of this facility of communication, a railway passing through Marwar would practically tap four times more country than any line passing through the mountainous districts.

10. In looking at these projects on the existing maps, the observer may be much misled from the fact that the northern parts of Marwar have never been surveyed, and that large areas are left blank which are in reality thickly studded with villages.

Mr. Mathew's description of the county on the existing road between Ajmere and Palee is not accurate. There is no doubt a preponderance of poor sandy soil, and a good deal of the water is brackish, but the soil is not too poor to support a very considerable population, and the water is sufficiently good for cultivation, and for the use of the inhabitants of the large towns of Palee, Soogut, Jaitarun, and Neemaj; this is not, however, the line I recommend.

11. As stated in para. 18 below, the line reported upon by Mr. Richmond and Mr. Banks is by no means the most desirable, if the opinion of the best informed native and European inhabitants of the country is of any value.

The whole examination from Deesa to Ajmere was hurried and imperfect. It was undertaken at the close of the season, and has been reported upon by gentlemen whose good wishes were necessarily pledged to the Neemuch line, on which they have unfortunately been induced to expend so much time and valuable labour.

When the country is further examined, and the proposed line corrected, abundance of good watering places will be found, and it will be discovered that the eastern portion of Marwar is by no means the sandy waste it has been painted.

12. There is probably no officer in India nearly so well acquainted with the two lines of rail under consideration—namely, by the valley of the Myhee to Neemuch, and through Marwar to Ajmere, and with the country between them,—as Colonel Brooke, Officiating Political Agent, Marwar. I enclose a report by him on the subject.

13. As to the military value of the two lines, I entirely concur with the opinion expressed in para. 38 of Colonel Trevor's review. The habits of the Bheels and the difficult nature of the country will always make the Neemuch line subject to disturbance in time of difficulty.

DIRECTION OF LINE RECOMMENDED.

14. Whether we look upon the Rajpootana Railway as a political communication, or as an artery for trade, the distance between the terminal points is so immense that our first object must be to connect them by the most direct possible route. In the present instance, the best junction of the railway system of Guzerat with that of Northern India is the problem for our consideration.

15. In all previous descriptions, undue weight seems to have been given to the necessity of passing through the small military stations of Deesa, Neemuch, and Nusseerabad. These posts consists of small single brigades, without arsenals or heavy artillery. Neemuch and Deesa are situated in native territory; which we are not specially bound to protect.

16. The towns of Neemuch and Deesa are unimportant. The whole circumstances of the country have widely changed since they were selected for the location of troops, and it is more than probable that, on the completion of the railway, it will be found that it is no longer necessary to retain troops in them. Nusseerabad, as the garrison of a British province, will probably always be required.

17. I deprecate any divergence of the line to serve the cities of native princes. They are not anxious for large railway stations in the vicinity of their palaces, and there is every reason to believe that they will be better friends to a railway at a short distance than to one at their doors.

Throughout Rajpootana two obligatory points alone present themselves to me—the British city of Ajmere and the Sambur Salt Lake. Ajmere, situated in the centre of Rajpootana, and the home of many of the wealthiest merchants in India, is a place of growing importance. We have a direct interest in its prosperity. By tradition, it is the capital of Rajpootana, and the hill fort of Taragurh which commands it marks it as the proper rendezvous and place of safety for all Rajpootana in time of trouble. At Ajmere, protected by Taragurh, should be situated the workshops and the depôt of rolling stock for the whole Rajpootana line.

18. The Sambur Salt Lake must always be the mainstay of traffic for this railway, and should, in my opinion, be necessarily on the main line.

19. Colonel Trevor has already pointed out that, from the neighbourhood of Deesa to near Ajmere, the survey has been most hurried and superficial, and will require to be thoroughly gone over again before any location is attempted. There is nothing between Ahmedabad and Ajmere to warrant a divergence; the line should be the most direct possible, which avoids difficulties in construction and working.

20. As far as my information goes, the following will be found to fulfil these conditions:—

From Ahmedabad, passing near Sidhpoor and Pahlunpoor, up the valley of the Bunnass through Chundrawuttee, the ancient capital of Guzerat, along the eastern base of Mount Aboo, and by the Nanah Pass and the plain of Godwar, through the town of Wallee, and so in a direct line to Chundrawul, near which place it would join the line already surveyed *via* Koorkee and Pesangun into Ajmere.

21. The disadvantages of this deviation from the existing route would be as follow:—Deesa would be about 25 miles from the line, Erinpoora about 8, and Palee about 20. The advantages would be a saving in distance of about 20 miles, and the passage of the line in close proximity to highly valuable marble quarries, through a country possessing better soil and better and more plentiful water than are to be found on the present road through Deesa, Erinpoora and Palee. By this route the line would pass Aboo on the only face on which a carriage road to the summit is practicable.

22. This line had been recommended to me by many persons of local experience. To test their statements, I lately deputed my assistant, Captain Roberts, to reconnoitre it. He reports that not a single difficulty exists as far as a judgment could be formed by the eye, unassisted by instruments. The valley narrows to a few hundred yards, where the Serohi range nearly meets the Aravellis, at a place called Nanah; but there is no sudden difference of level. Colonel Brooke, it will be remarked, considers Palee of sufficient importance to take the line to it. I have also myself, within the last few days, (January 1869) passed over a portion of it—namely, from the neighbourhood of Awah, 22 miles south-east of Palee, to Chundrawul. I have found the country to be well cooled, perfectly flat, with no sand hills or sand drifts. In this year of unexampled drought, there is cultivation around every village, and an abundance of sweet good water at from 30 to 50 feet below the surface.

23. Great misconception exists as to the character of the Marwar country, which is supposed to be principally covered with loose sand. This is not the case; much of the country is composed of good fertile soil, but in the western districts, water is deep below the surface, and brackish; near the Arravellis, where the railway line should run, the water-supply is excellent in quantity and quality.

24. The communications with Meywar are kept up by many passes through the hills, which are, however, in their present neglected state, only fit for camel and bullock traffic. The hills themselves are mainly under British jurisdiction, forming the Mairwarra district. One important pass is now being opened by a first class road.

25. If the survey should bear out my opinion as to the advantages of the line east of Aboo, the result in its favour, as compared with the Neemuch line, would, according to Colonel Trevor's rates, be as follows:—

Saving of distance, 56 miles.

Saving of cost, 135½ lakhs.

26. Between Chundrawul and Ajmere the country is all easy. A survey by Koorkee and Peesangun shows that these points can be connected without difficulty or expense.

27. Between Ajmere and Sambur no difficulties are reported, and the line should undoubtedly follow that course. The formation of the country will force the rail to pass within about 10 miles from the military station of Nusseerabad, already connected with Ajmere by a bridge and metalled road.

28. From Sambur, the line via Songaneer, Goodha, and Bhurtpoor to Agra, is in all respects the best. It is the cheapest to construct; the nearest way of completing the communication between the railway systems of Guzerat and the North-Western Provinces; the best for general trade, and very much the best for the salt traffic on which so much depends.

The branch to Delhi should be deferred until the above line is completed.

29. It is proposed by the railway company to construct a branch line from Ajmere to Nusseerabad. I am now intimately acquainted with the Ajmere district, and can state confidently, in concurrence with Colonel Trevor, that such a communication is unnecessary.

EVENTUAL LINE FROM GUZERAT TO SINDH.

30. One reason which has induced me to give great preference to the Marwar, or western, over the Neemuch line, is my conviction that it will be required as the link between Kurrachee and the valley of the Ganges; but many persons are of opinion that the country from the foot of the Aboo hills to Hydrabad is of so impracticable and desert a nature, as to prohibit the construction of a railway.

31. Through the courtesy of the Director General of Telegraphs, I am in a position to annex an extract of that officer's report to Government on the different routes proposed for the construction of the new telegraph line in 1867.

From this valuable paper, I here quote a few passages descriptive of the Omerkote line:—

"Deesa to Loonee River at Chuttulwan, distance 59 miles. Highly cultivated fertile country. No obstacles.

"Chuttulwan to Kachra, 82 miles.—Level, with sand hills; villages with wells within easy distance of each other. Mostly contain bunnyas' shops.

"Kachra to Omerkote, 42 miles.—The only difficult piece between Deesa and Hydrabad, high sand hills, valleys between, cultivated; water good; five villages.

"The sand hills on this section appear to approach more nearly to the nature and consistency of partially formed and very friable sand-stone, rather than that of the hills of loose sand met with in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab. Their surface for a considerable depth is hard and firm, so much so, that when the road or track crosses them, it is generally through a deep cutting with sides of no great slope, which is sufficient evidence that the ground is sufficiently firm to give ample support to standards planted on it.

Omerkote to Hydrabad, 85 miles.—Prosperous well cultivated country, and irrigated by canals. Total distance 268 miles."

From the above, I am of opinion that no difficulty will be experienced in constructing this line when the completion of the Euphrates Valley Railway renders it an imperial necessity.

Fuel.

32. Throughout the inhabited parts of Rajpootana, there is a great want of fuel. No native Government ever seems to have preserved its forests; and, to the present day, so thoroughly ignorant are the chieftains of the value of forest lands, that throughout the Serohi and Meywar States, the most reckless and thorough destruction is now going on.

Whole hill-sides are cut down, the branches strewed over the soil, and then burned for the sake of the manure afforded by the ashes.

In our own province of Ajmere we have not been one whit more thoughtful or far-seeing than the neighbouring adminstrations. A large portion of the Ajmere district consists of hills and rocky soil, with sandy valleys between, which, at the time of our coming into possession, was well-clothed. Every available stick was cut down for fuel for domestic purposes, and for working the Ajmere lead mines, whilst no step of any sort was taken for the renewal of the growth. The consequence is, that even the roots of the trees have been grubbed up.

33. Throughout the sandy soil of Rajpootana trees grow well and rapidly if the young plants are preserved from cattle and goats. I am informed that even in Bickaneer, wherever land is enclosed, self-sown plants immediately appear.

Casual observers are prone to look upon Indian forests, not as a crop which may be cultivated or destroyed, but as a natural appendage to the soil. On consideration of the subject, I am of opinion that, if the matter of fuel-supply were now taken in hand, a far better crop might be expected in 15 years from plantations in favourable soil, than from existing jungle on the rocky hill-sides of the Bheel country, which, when once cut, will be very slowly renewed.

34. Once the railway line is determined upon, I anticipate no difficulty in inducing the chiefs of Rajpootana to form extensive plantations if Government will place the services of a forest officer at my disposal to instruct them, and will itself lead the way by preserving and planting in Ajmere.

The following is a list of the enclosures to this report:—

Colonel Daly's report, dated 3rd January 1867.
Colonel Brooke's report, dated 30th January 1869.
Telegraph report with map dated 18th August 1867.
Portion of railway map showing proposed line east of Aboo.

MINUTE BY SIR R. TEMPLE.

Dated 25th Feb., 1869.

I have thought it necessary to detain these papers pending the completion of the financial estimates for the coming year.

The charge upon the revenues for the current and coming years for guaranteed interest and supervision and cost of land is as follows:—

	1868-69. Regular Estimate. £	1869-70. Budget Estimate. £
Guaranteed Interest, less net Traffic Receipts	1,677,090	1,527,700
Supervision and cost of land.	303,640	159,457
	1,98?,670	1,687,150

The estimated net charge for guaranteed interest is thus composed:—

	£	£
Guaranteed Interest	6,242,300	4,140,000
Traffic Receipts	3,401,800	
Working Charges		
Net Earnings	2,840,500	
Less gain by Exchange	235,800	
	2,604,700	
Add net earnings of Madras Irrigation and Canal Company.	7,600	2,612,300
		1,527,700

The amount estimated for supervision and cost of land is made up thus:—

	£
Control	41,850
Land	117,600
	1,59,450

Now, the first question on which it is necessary to form an opinion relates to the future annual charge for guaranteed interest, &c., on existing lines, including lines of railway under construction.

The amount of railway capital subscribed under guarantee to the present time is about 81½ millions, and at least 15½ millions more will be required for the completion of the works referred to in Appendix No. 6 attached to Major Williams' note.

The sum on which Government will have guaranteed interest will for these works amount to little less than 100 millions sterling, the amount of annual interest guaranteed on which will be very nearly five millions.

It is difficult to estimate with any confidence what the net traffic returns from these lines will be in future years.

The Appendix No. 6 of Major Williams' note shows the percentage of return on approximate capital outlay on the lines or portions of lines now open. It would, however, be very unsafe to reckon on the same rate of return on the capital yet to be expended.

In many cases the most profitable portions of the lines are in full operation.

In certain cases it may be true that the completion of unopened sections is necessary for the development of the traffic. This consideration appears to be of most importance in the case of the Madras Railway, which will be largely benefitted by the junction of their line with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

The junction of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway with the East Indian Railway will not relieve the charge on the public purse to the same extent, for these lines already earn nearly the amount of interest guaranteed; any considerable further accession to their earnings will therefore be halved between the State and the shareholders under the contracts with the railway companies.

For the present purpose it seems sufficient to estimate that the following lines will earn enough to relieve the Government from charge:—

	Millions.
East Indian Railway...	31
Southern Bengal.	2½
Great Indian Peninsula Railway...	22
	55½

leaving 44½, of which the Madras line, 11 millions, may eventually earn sufficient to cover the guaranteed interest, but the remaining lines, with a capital of about 33 millions, cannot be expected, for a long time at all events, to pay, one with another, more than about half the sum which under the system of a State guarantee the shareholders receive as a return for their investment.

I think, then, that the State has incurred obligations in respect of lines of railway constructed and in progress which will impose a practically permanent charge upon the public revenues; and that, although we may hope that some of the lines which at present yield an inadequate return may in time be worked to greater profit, we cannot, in forming a prudent estimate, reckon the burden at less than £825,000, being half of £1,650,000, the interest at 5 per cent. on 33 millions.

To the sum of £825,000 thus arrived at, must be added cost of supervision, at present about £42,000 making the permanent charge for existing or sanctioned lines about £870,000.

The next question is as to the amount which can be devoted from the revenues for the extension of railway communication.

It is quite possible that, in the course of a few years, the growth of the revenue may be sufficient to admit of the application of 2 millions to this object.

For the present, however, I think it would be very inconvenient to assign more than £1,700,000 as the provision for railways, and I would strongly urge that this amount be kept in view in all estimates for future operations.

The amount £1,700,000 is so nearly double the amount which I have taken as the probable permanent charge for existent and sanctioned lines, that if the past is taken as our guide, the limit of extension may be assumed to be in round figures 6,000 miles, the mileage of lines completed and in progress being 5,865.

It is no doubt true that we may hope to reduce the average expenditure in capital account for future lines, but in considering the value of the estimate now made, it is necessary to bear in mind that some of the most profitable lines have already been constructed, that some of the lines yet to be undertaken in any considerable scheme of railway extension will certainly draw away a portion of the through traffic of existing lines, and that the local traffic of populous and fertile districts in India is insufficient to support a line of railway.

The Great Southern of India Railway has been for some time complete; its cost, about £10,000 a mile, has not been high; it passes through the well-watered districts irrigated by the great works maintained for the distribution of the waters of the Cauvery and the Coleroon; but the return, though gradually and steadily improving, is as yet but little more than enough to cover half the guaranteed interest.

If, then, it is assumed that something less than 12,000 miles of railway is the limit beyond which we can hardly hope to go without carrying the annual charge beyond £1,700,000, the question arises, what rate of outlay of capital can be adopted so as to keep the current annual charge within that sum?

On this point it appears to me to be unprofitable to attempt to look very far ahead; it is easy enough to estimate the addition to the liability for guaranteed interest on a certain amount of capital to be raised from year to year, but the rate of development of the traffic of lines in operation, and still more, of lines that have yet to be made, must be so uncertain, that any opinion now formed would probably in the course of a few years prove incorrect. My present opinion is that four millions may perhaps not be too great a capital outlay annually for railway extension; but that this should by no means be exceeded, operations being regulated so as to bring the annual outlay between three and four millions, an amount which, with the extensive demands for irrigation works in contemplation, appears to be quite as much as it is desirable we should raise by public loan or guarantee for this object.

The last point is that of the new works which can now be undertaken without exceeding the above limit.

On this point we must remember that not less than 15½ millions have yet to be raised for lines in progress; but looking to the time that must necessarily elapse before any considerable expenditure can occur on projects which we now determine on undertaking, I think we may properly take in hand projects to the extent of about 20 millions of probable total expenditure.

The lines which, in my opinion, should be first undertaken are the following. I mention them in the order of their importance:—

	Miles.	Probable cost in millions sterling.
I.—Delhi to Baroda.....	700	10
II.—Mooltan to Kotree	489	6
III.—Kooshtea to Darjeeling	248	3
IV.—Kulburga to Hydrabad.....	116	1·2
	1,553	20·2

It would be a sanguine estimate to look for a greater return from these lines than 2½ per cent.; the interest at 5 per cent. on the capital required for their construction amounts to one million, leaving half a million as the permanent annual charge to the State for this addition to the railway system of India.

MINUTE BY SIR H. M. DURAND.

Dated 16th March 1869.

I have given a general concurrence to the two despatches forwarded by this mail, namely, that on the agency by which Indian railways should in future be constructed, and that on the selection of new lines for construction, because on some points they contain an expression of opinion in accordance with views which I have long held, and pressed upon the consideration of Government, both when I had the honour of a seat in the Council of the Secretary of State, and also since I have sat in the Council of the Governor-General.

Before touching on these points, however, I wish to remark that, in India, the distinction between commercial and political lines is a distinction to which I cannot give my own adherence. In our Indian railways, it is to my mind impossible to separate the political from the commercial value of these great lines of communication. I certainly would not advocate the construction of any line from purely political motives; and in strenuously and repeatedly pressing for the early construction and completion of the Indus group of railways, even when Sir John Lawrence and the rest of the Council were not disposed to accept my view, I was influenced quite as much by the commercial as by the political advantages of this measure. To bring the Punjab and the whole Indus frontier into easy connection with the sea-board, seemed to me of incalculable importance commercially as well as politically of advantage. I do not think we have as yet any data on which to estimate the value of the trade which may accrue from facilitating the flow of British goods into Central Asia, and from remedying the defects of the position of the Punjab as to traffic ascending from the sea-coast.

I therefore concur with the one despatch in the prominence given to the early completion of the Indus frontier group of railway lines, being confident that, in the interests of peace and of commerce, no other line is of equal importance. Of peace, because nothing is so calculated to insure that blessing, both internally and externally, as the conviction that the British Government is master of the position on the frontier from north to south; of commerce, because no other line, whilst thus insuring the general confidence of the country in the peace and security of our frontier provinces, as a larger field than Central Asia for the consumption of many of our British and Indian products when once that region is really tapped.

The general principle arrived at in the other despatch, namely, that State railways in India be constructed more economically by the Government than by companies, is one so long held by myself, that its present assertion by the Government of India cannot but command my thorough concurrence.

So long as the railway companies enjoyed the confidence of the money-market, and could command its ready assistance, I felt disposed, though well aware of the non-economical result, not to disturb the financial field of railway enterprise by the intervention of Government as a competition against the companies for capital to be devoted to that class of reproductive works, deeming it, under such circumstances, enough to exclude all companies from irrigation works and their finance operations, which I have always insisted should be most strictly under the Government in India, and not under companies. But when it became clear that from the competition of foreign enterprizes in the English money-market, there was nothing to be gained by abdicating the financial field in favour of railway companies, and that the English money-market evinced greater confidence in the credit of the Government of India, and the security derived from its wielding, like Russia, the whole financial resources of the empire, than in the compacts of companies with the Government of India, the one sole reason for compliance with the system of railway companies was cut away. The moment the Government had to aid largely the railway companies with its own funds, that last argument in their favour was rooted up.

I venture very earnestly to press upon the consideration of the Secretary of State for India, that in all that relates to the control of the Government of India over railways in India, there is infinitely more, whether the matter be viewed from the social, the economical, the commercial, or the political points of view in favour of its effective control than can be alleged for the position and requirements of the great European States, such as France, Prussia, Austria, and Russia. We have everything to gain by a positive, not a nominal control; every thing to lose by a feeble sham control. If the great States of Europe, warned by the collapse of the British system from a political point of view, have strong reasons for the maintenance of their State systems, and if the smaller States such as Belgium, have good reason to be satisfied with their State system, neither small nor great States of Europe have, in comparison with the British Government in India, either financially, politically, or commercially in any degree the same vital necessary for positive control over railway enterprizes as is laid by every consideration, whether social, financial, or political, on the Government of India.

I therefore concur with the one despatch in the prominence given to the early completion of the Indus frontier group of railway lines, being confident that, in the interests of peace and of commerce, no other line is of equal importance. Of peace, because nothing is so calculated to insure that blessing, both internally and externally, as the conviction that the British Government is master of the position on the frontier from north to south; of commerce, because no other line, whilst thus insuring the general confidence of the country in the peace and security of our frontier provinces, as a larger field than Central Asia for the consumption of many of our British and Indian products when once that region is really tapped.

The general principle arrived at in the other despatch, namely, that State railways in India be constructed more economically by the Government than by companies, is one so long held by myself, that its present assertion by the Government of India cannot but command my thorough concurrence.

So long as the railway companies enjoyed the confidence of the money-market, and could command its ready assistance, I felt disposed, though well aware of the non-economical result, not to disturb the financial field of railway enterprise by the intervention of Government as a competition against the companies for capital to be devoted to that class of reproductive works, deeming it, under such circumstances, enough to exclude all companies from irrigation works and their finance operations, which I have always insisted should be most strictly under the Government in India, and not under companies. But when it became clear that from the competition of foreign enterprizes in the English money-market, there was nothing to be gained by abdicating the financial field in favour of railway companies, and that the English money-market evinced greater confidence in the credit of the Government of India, and the security derived from its wielding, like Russia, the whole financial resources of the empire, than in the compacts of companies with the Government of India, the one sole reason for compliance with the system of railway companies was cut away. The moment the Government had to aid largely the railway companies with its own funds, that last argument in their favour was rooted up.

I venture very earnestly to press upon the consideration of the Secretary of State for India, that in all that relates to the control of the Government of India over railways in India, there is infinitely more, whether the matter be viewed from the social, the economical, the commercial, or the political points of view in favour of its effective control than can be alleged for the position and requirements of the great European States, such as France, Prussia, Austria, and Russia. We have everything to gain by a positive, not a nominal control; every thing to lose by a feeble sham control. If the great States of Europe, warned by the collapse of the British system from a political point of view, have strong reasons for the maintenance of their State systems, and if the smaller States such as Belgium, have good reason to be satisfied with their State system, neither small nor great States of Europe have, in comparison with the British Government in India, either financially, politically, or commercially in any degree the same vital necessary for positive control over railway enterprizes as is laid by every consideration, whether social, financial, or political, on the Government of India.

A "DOUBLE."

A RATHER amusing adventure of M. Picard, the celebrated Parliamentary orator and advocate, is published in some of the journals of this city (Paris.) He bears a striking resemblance to a neighbour of his—a restaurant keeper in the Bois de Boulogne. While taking a walk one day in front of this restaurant, a wedding party arrived. Suddenly an enormous hand was placed heavily on the shoulder of the deputy,—it belonged to the newly married man. "And the turkey," said he, "How does it get on?" "What turkey, Sir?" replied Picard. "Joker! and the salmon, what sauce have you made for it? You know my mother-in-law asked for one?" "You are mistaken!" "How, mistaken? she said to you, I adore salmon; endeavour to get one!"—and you replied—"I will procure one Madam!" It seemed impossible to explain the matter. The relatives and friends surrounded Ernest Picard, this one offering cigars, that one a pinch of snuff, while the newly-made husband pulled him by the skirts of his coat and called him "his dear fellow"—"I tell you, that you are under a mistake!" cried the deputy impatiently. "Who are you, then?"—"Ernest Picard—I am an advocate, and plead divorces!"—Divorce! this word threw a chill over the wedding party who rushed into the restaurant, and M. Picard quietly continued his walk. About a year after this scene, a client presented himself at the office of the advocate. "I have at last found you!" said the client, who turned out to be the newly-married man of the year before, of the Bois de Boulogne. "What do you desire? I am at your service!" "This is my business, I want a divorce—my wife is a very demon!" "Too late!" replied Ernest Picard, "I did not succeed in my practice at the bar, and have changed my business. I have turned restaurateur, and my establishment opens to-morrow. I have only one piece of advice to give, and that is that that you and your demon get reconciled."—*Paris Letter.*

PRINCE NAPOLEON is making great improvements in his Swiss property at Prangnia. He was recently showing it to an old friend—a journalist by the way—whom he had invited to spend a few days with him. When the walk over the estate was over, the Prince re-lighted his cigar from the end of that of his friend, and said with a meaning smile—"Well, old fellow, I have a good 100,000 francs a year here *in case of accident.*" The expression in the present time had possibly some meaning.—*Paris Letter.*

LORD NAPIER (OF MADRAS) ON THE MADRAS WATER SUPPLY.

THE following Minute by the Governor of Madras is dated August 9:—

I am happy to be able to report to my colleagues that the combined Irrigation and Water Supply scheme, by which the Cortilliar river will be conveyed to Madras, has now reached a stage which unites some immediate practical benefit with the prospect of greater results at no distant date. On the night of the 30th of July, the heavy fall of rain, which occurred all over this part of the country brought down a flood in the river, which has been in a great measure secured in the Cholaveram tank. The stream, which for some hours passed a foot deep over the Cortilliar anicut, is now entirely diverted to the reservoir, which is filled nearly to the level of the original waste weir. The Red Hills tank, which had not been placed in open connection with the Cortilliar, and which, at any rate, would not receive a supply from that source until the upper tank had been filled, has only obtained an insignificant quantity from local drainage. The anicut, the supply channel in its whole length, the sluice works at the head of the channel and at the escape from the Cholaveram tank, the new calingulahs on both reservoirs, the bunds with their revetments, the irrigation sluices, and all the other portions of the works are in a satisfactory state of progression, and are in great part characterized by a degree of solidity and finish which are not equalled in works of the same nature in this Presidency. The tanks, when completed, will offer both in extent and execution models of agricultural reservoirs of the first class.

2.—Owing to the difficulty of procuring a competent amount of skilled labour for the masonry works, the sluices at the head of the supply channel which unites the two tanks are not yet in such a state as to admit the regular passage of water, and the Red Hills tank, as I said before, thus remains deprived of the benefit of water from the Cortilliar should another supply be available. The Engineer Officer in charge hopes to be able to bring those works to such a condition of forwardness in the month of October, as to be able to pass the floods of the north-east monsoon; but another fal of rain, which may be expected in the present month, would be profitless to the Red Hills lake, and should the north-east monsoon fail, or prove deficient, the lake would remain empty or imperfectly filled, with a proportionate loss to the revenue and to the cultivators. Under these circumstances, I have represented to the Secretary in the Department of Public Works the expendiency of making some temporary provision for the passage of water down the channel from the Cholaveram tank to the Red Hills tank without interfering with the prosecution of the sluice works, and Colonel Orr has given the necessary instructions on the spot to Captain Scott. I think it is desirable, however, that the Government, while recognizing the gratifying advance which has been effected in the project, should affirm by an order that every means is to be used to open the connection between the two tanks, so that the Red Hills lake may receive a portion of the first flood-water which is transmitted by the Cortilliar.

3.—The attention of Government has, up to the present time, been directed chiefly to the use of the flood-waters of the Cortilliar in connection with the supply of the reservoirs and of the city. A view of the channel of the Cortilliar in its dry season state and the information afforded to me by the local officers, have, however, left a strong impression on my mind, that the river bed is a mine of water which may be worked even in the hottest periods of the year with great advantage to the country and the town. The Cortilliar has a slender surface stream throughout the summer, but there is, no doubt, as in the Palar and elsewhere, an abundant, subterranean river percolating slowly and secretly to the sea. This flow is cut in some degree by the foundations of the anicut, which go down through the sand to the clay beneath, and an excavation in the river-bed above the anicut similar to the spring channels which are so frequently made in dry water-courses by the royts for their garden cultivation, would no doubt discover a copious supply of summer water of the purest quality. A small cut in the bottom of the supply channel from the Cortilliar would take this stream without much diminution to the Cholaveram lake. It seems not impossible that an amount of water might in this way be obtained from the bed of the Cortilliar, in the dry season, capable of filling the main supply pipe for the city of Madras; but whether the water would flow from the accumulation above the anicut freely down the channel to the tank, or whether it would be necessary to employ some mechanical apparatus for lifting it and discharging it into the channel, may be a matter for enquiry. I propose that instructions be issued in the Public Works Department to the Executive Officer employed on the Cortilliar works to report—

(1.) On the amount of water which might probably be obtained from the bed of the Cortilliar in the driest season of the year.

(2.) On the means by which that water could be rendered most available for the supply of the tanks and of Madras.

(Signed) NAPIER.

THE INDIAN DEBT.

(*Spectator.*)

THERE is only one weak place in Indian finance. Despite the perpetual talk about "deficits," and the inartistic way in which successive Secretaries of State present the accounts,—they *will* go into useless details to show how thoroughly up they are in their subject, and treat us all to a sort of prophetic finance,—the Indian Empire pays its way very well indeed. Apart from public works of a remunerative or a temporary character, the Treasury has a surplus, which, by a few judicious reductions in military expenditure and the sale of permissions to sell tobacco on the French system, might easily be raised to £4,000,000 a year, or ten per cent. on the whole income, a position which, when the budgets of other Empires are considered, may be pronounced incomparably good. This revenue steadily increases, and nearly half of it being rental and another sixth extracted from the Chinese, it presses very slightly upon the bulk of the people, who, in fact, but for the salt tax, might be described as exempt from any national charge. The opium revenue is just as safe, and, in our opinion, just as moral, as the English revenue from spirits, while the tariff is, as a whole, based upon the scientific principle of reduction to the lowest limit consistent with the absolute needs of the State. Its average is barely 7½ per cent. Trade, as the Duke of Argyll showed in his speech of Friday week, steadily increases, and now needs nothing except the provision of new harbours, a duty neglected in India, and a gradual increase in the means of communication, a duty thoroughly understood. The danger of insurrection, the only serious one, is not so great as the danger of war in Europe, while the financial management of the India Office, if not very brilliant or impressive, has at least this one recommendation, it is as honest as it is possible for management to be. The public creditor is never "done," and, if possible, never injured. The Duke of Argyll mentioned a fact in his speech which ought to speak volumes to European investors. On one railway, and only one, the Mutlah, the working expenses have exceeded the receipts, and the Government had therefore under its contract a right to deduct the differences from the interest guaranteed. The Indian House, however, aware that the great majority of investors regarded the guarantee as absolute, continued to pay the full amount, preferring the credit of the State to any petty reduction in its expenditure. With a rising revenue, a light taxation, and a conspicuously honest Treasury, a Treasury which on doubtful points decides against itself, it is no wonder that the credit of India should stand high, second, indeed, to only one among the great Governments of the world.

There is a weak point, nevertheless, in Indian finance, and that is the absence, the total absence we may say, of any regular attempt to reduce the perpetually growing debt. That debt, we admit, is light, only two years' income, lighter than that of any first-class State, with the exception perhaps of Prussia; and its interest, though heavy, is not a tithe of the entire revenue, while that of Great Britain has repeatedly been half, and that of Russia probably quite a fourth, of the national receipts. So well has the Military Department been managed, that a hundred years of nearly continuous war have not yet created a debt of a hundred millions. Still the debt grows, and is going to grow, and, in all probability, to grow very fast indeed. A great deal of work is to be commenced, which will, no doubt, all pay, but which will tend to swell the amount in the Great Book of the Indian Empire. We are raising some trumpery loan, now by tender, and again in open market, almost every year; works of irrigation are to be extended, and in addition, the Government is about to commence the construction of State Railways upon an enormous scale. Some eighty millions sterling are to be gradually raised in profound peace upon the credit of the State, for railways to be designed rather on military than commercial considerations. Against the policy which has dictated the resolve to commence that immense experiment, we have not a word to say. The State in all countries, England included, ought, in our judgment, to be sole owner of every undertaking involving a monopoly of transport; and in India, the State, being absolute, is specially bound to see that its subjects are not taxed for private advantage. Every sixpence paid to the shareholders over the guarantee is, in fact, a tax levied on the people for the shareholders' benefit, a tax which, if the State built the railways, might be saved, either by reductions in rates of transport, or by reductions in other taxes, rendered needless by railway receipts. That the State will also save in the rate of interest is probable, though the Duke is a little too sanguine; that it will save in cost of construction is almost certain; and that it will work the railway so as to produce greater advantages to the mass of the people, is beyond a question. Moreover, if, as we hope, and see some reason to believe, the new and immense constructing department which has still to be created is organised on military principles, as a branch of the Engineers, and retained under strict discipline, the State will be able to give a guarantee for the treatment of its people as workmen, as travellers, and as customers such as no company in India, however well managed, can possibly secure. But the change, however beneficial, will nevertheless involve a great and an immediate increase to the debt, and ought therefore in common prudence to involve a scheme for its gradual reduction.

We are liable to be deceived in this matter by the idea that railways being reproductive any amount of debt may safely be incurred in constructing them, and if India were ours in the sense that Middlesex is ours, that defence would be complete. But it must not be forgotten that India is liable to insurrection, and that during insurrection the interest of the Railway Debt must be as mere a dead-weight as if it were the interest on an old war loan. With India to subdue again, the steady provision of, say, a million a month in England for interest alone, will be no trivial burden. That is no argument in favour of the old system of guarantees which involved precisely the same dangers, but it is an argument in favour of keeping the old debt, or rather the whole debt, down to the very lowest figure compatible with the necessity for improvement. If we borrow, even for reproductive work, we ought to provide means for payment, and at present we do not provide them. We do not, as a system, even apply casual surpluses to the payment of debt, being embarrassed both by the necessity of keeping a cash reserve, and by the wonderful credit of the State itself. Commissioners for the Indian National Debt would have to be perpetually buying at a heavy premium, to pay back, in fact, some ten per cent. more than the State owes. No Sinking Fund, of course, is possible in India any more than in England, for although the Government